The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLI. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1881. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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And its position, long since reached, is justly retained because every instrument its makers send out, either Concert Grand, Parlor Grand, Cabinet Grand, Upright, or Square, has an exquisitely sweet full tone; a wonderful evenness and elasticity of touch; is the most artistic and beautiful of all Pianos in design and finish of case—in short, is constructed in every detail with the most thorough honesty and the greatest degree of scientific and mechanical skill.

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Wishing Cards printed from their plates will please send orders at once to
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Dr. SMITH'S PATENT PERFORATED BUCKSKIN UNDERGARMENTS. They are prized by ladies and gentlemen with Weak Lungs, and no sale of Pneumonia can Ever Know Where These Garments WERE WORN.

Keeping the body in a uniform degree of warmth, they Prevent Colds, Rheumatism, and all kindred diseases. Recommended by all physicians. Thirteen business years for twelve consecutive years.

Send for circular. For sale everywhere.
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Cutlery. Rodgers', Wostenholm's, and other noted makes of pocket cutlery. Rodgers', Russell's, and American table cutlery. Rogers's silver spoons, carvers, dessert sets. A. G. Manning & Bro., 139 Madison.

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Go to Hitchcock's, GAIE'S Gas Fixture Factory, 6 and 8 Canal-st., near Madison.

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WAUKESHA — Mineral Rock Spring Water is sold in barrels, half barrels, demijohns, and bottles, by the Waukesha Mineral Water Co., 184 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Office, 184 and 186 Dearborn-st. Telephone No. 1,284.

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.

I'm sitting on the "Style," Mary.

Mary—Yes, I see, and you have the "latest tile" ready to put on your noble brow, Willie, dear. Before you go, however, won't you tell us where you got your good clothes?

I am surprised, Mary, that you ask me that question, for there is but one Willoughby, Hill & Co., and they are the LEADERS of the TRADE IN AMERICA. I cannot for the life of me understand how any civilized person can trade anywhere else in Chicago, for the minute you enter Willoughby, Hill & Co.'s "brilliant," "electrical" store you cannot help a feeling of exhilaration and happiness inexplicable. Everything about them is new, nice, stylish, and their prices are always reasonable, never look high. They are the greatest workers I ever saw, and certainly "try" hard to please all. Of course, that is an impossibility, but they very nearly do it. How can any one take the chances in the dark and gloomy Eastern branch stores that surround Willoughby, Hill & Co., run by managers that daily forward all "cash" to the East, lost to Chicago, "forever lost," and forever is a good while. Trade with Willoughby, Hill & Co. and you will in the end be better served. They do not deal in the "offal" goods sold in the "jim-jam" stores of State street. There are piles of these offal goods sold, however, in "humbug," "jim-jam" stores, and the proprietors are coining money, yet sell goods for half cost, etc., all the time (very reasonable). They know how to "bait" their hooks, don't they? You don't see men of my "style" among their crowd of customers. My dear Mary, allow me to escort you tonight down to the beautiful store of Willoughby, Hill & Co., cor. Madison and Clark-sts., and I will show to you the nicest assortment of all goods worn by my sex, and we will also step into their Cloak Department. I feel sure a house like Willoughby, Hill & Co. would offer the most stylish and beautiful Cloaks, and we will spend a very pleasant evening.

Open till nine every night. Make up a "parte" and come down.

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TAILORS.

From Dec. 5 to Jan. 1 next, all Garments ordered of us will be subject to a NET CASH DISCOUNT of TWENTY per cent.

The Largest and Best-Assorted Stock in our line on this Continent.

The most select "Modes" and thoroughly skilled workmanship.

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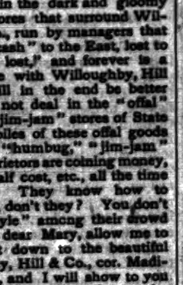

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OLD RELIABLE.
Jos. Rodgers & Sons' and Geo. Wostenholm's
POCKET CUTLERY, RAZORS,
Ladies' Fine Scissors, Nail and Work Sets, Nail Nippers, Tweezers, Cork Screws, Novelties, &c.
MANASSE, Importer, Tribune Building.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

To Capitalists.

The large Glucose, Grape-Sugar, and Corn-Starch Factory at East St. Louis, Ill., heretofore conducted by C. W. Berger & Co., will be sold to the highest bidder, on the premises, on

January 5th, 1882, 10 A. M.

Capacity, 1,500 bushels corn per day. All special machinery complete, and in first-class condition. Railroad and shipping facilities unsurpassed. A splendid opportunity for investment. For further particulars address HUGO MUENCH, Assignee, Room 16 Bissell Building, St. Louis, Mo.

FIRM CHANGES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27, 1881.—The business of E. G. & A. R. Mason, successors to W. will hereafter be conducted by the firm of Mason & Co., composed of the undersigned: EDWARD G. MASON, HENRY A. MASON, ALFRED BISHOP MASON. 69 Dearborn-st.

HATS.

Gentlemen's Dress Silk and Cashmere Hats, Stiff and Soft Business Hats, Seal Caps and R. R. Fur Caps, and everything in the way of Hats and Caps. White Hats, Caps, Gloves, Mittens, &c.

KAENEN & CO.,
59 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

WASHINGTON.

Senator Logan's Feelings Concerning Nixon's War on Him.

He Did Not Wish a Large Importer to Control the Custom-House.

All the Candidates Were Stalwarts, if There Be Merit in Stalwartism.

The Assasin Worried Over the Sinfulness of a Boston Schoolmarm.

Impressions Made upon Marshal Henry by the Sister of the Accused.

Queen Victoria "Thought" to Desire an American Husband for Beatrice.

Auditing the Tremendous Bills Attendant on the Assassination of Garfield.

SENATOR LOGAN.

A LONG INTERVIEW, GIVING HIS THOUGHTS AND FEELINGS ON THE CHICAGO COLLECTORSHIP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26.—The following interview with Senator Logan, in the matter of the Collectorship contest, throws more light upon the dark places and constitutes a very interesting chapter in Illinois politics:

"Have you read the article in the *Inter-Ocean* of the 22d of December on the appointments in Chicago?" Senator Logan was asked by THE TRIBUNE correspondent today.

"I have," replied the Senator.

Correspondent—Will you give me your views on it for THE TRIBUNE?

Senator—I have no objection to state the facts in reference to the article as well as the promoter of it.

Correspondent—Please make the statement in your own way that I may take down accurately what you have to say.

Senator Logan—The very first three lines of the article are

A FALSEHOOD,

in this: It states that I have boasted that no appointment should be made to a Federal office in Chicago without my recommendation. I never made any such boast or statement to Mr. Nixon or ANY one else. Mr. Nixon's second statement is not true in fact, and he must have known it. That is: "That there will be a complete set of officers in the Government Building who will owe their official position to the Senator"—meaning me. Take, for instance, Joel D. Harvey, Collector of Internal Revenue. He was an appointment by Gen. Grant, on the recommendation of John B. Drake, George S. Bangs, and other names not now remembered. I had only a slight acquaintance with Mr. Harvey when he was appointed. His retention in office has been because he has made a good officer, and not on account of any political work he has done for me or any one else.

SO WITH CHARLES H. HAM,

Appraiser of Merchandise, an office held by him for several years. Mr. Nixon knows that Mr. Ham has not been a pet of mine, and if he has been a supporter of mine since in office I am not aware of it; and further, Mr. Ham was appointed on the recommendation and at the request of those connected then and now with the *Inter-Ocean*, and not at mine. Mr. Ham was one of the editorial writers on the *Inter-Ocean* when appointed, and for a considerable time afterwards, and for the *Inter-Ocean* and not for me he was appointed.

Correspondent—What about the other Federal officers at Chicago?

Senator Logan—Mr. Palmer, the Postmaster, is my friend, and has been since he and I served in Congress together many years ago, but you will be surprised when I tell you of his appointment. He was appointed Postmaster twice, and I was pleased that it was so, but his first appointment was made by Gen. Grant

ON PALMER'S PERSONAL APPLICATION,

and then more from his former connection with the *Inter-Ocean* as its editor than for any other reason. His second appointment was made by President Hayes on his (Palmer's) record, under Hayes' civil-service rules, without my ever speaking to President Hayes on the subject. Mr. Jones was appointed by the late President Garfield on the recommendation of six Republican members of Congress and myself, all being from the Northern Judicial District of Illinois. The three members from Chicago were opposed to his appointment for some reason, but presented no person of their own that I am aware of. Perhaps Mr. Aldrich did, but I cannot now say. Mr. Nixon, however, was for Mr. Jones, as I then understood the *Inter-Ocean*. Gov. Beveridge was appointed on my recommendation alone. I asked his appointment because I thought he deserved it, and have no apologies to make to Mr. Nixon for it. There was a vacancy,

MR. GILBERT'S TERM HAD EXPIRED,

and it was only putting one "Stalwart" in place of another—as I presume Gilbert was a Stalwart, inasmuch as he frequently told me of the Grant articles he wrote for the *Inter-Ocean* prior to the National Convention. If he ever wrote any for the *Journal*, on the other side, he did not tell me about it.

Correspondent—How about Spalding?

Senator Logan—Jesse Spalding is a good man, and I think he will make a satisfactory Collector of Customs, but Mr. Nixon has said in his paper and dispatches from Washington that Mr. Spalding's appointment is the President's, and I see that other papers, as well as some members of Congress from Chicago, say so. Now, if this be true, why this tirade of abuse against me? They say I recommended "Dan" Shepard, and the President

WOULD NOT APPOINT HIM, BUT SELECTED SPALDING.

This ought to be satisfactory to these gentlemen. If I could not get my choice they ought to be satisfied with "Jesse," he being the President's sole appointment, and a good one at that. I am not spending much time, however, to prove whose appointment it is. If it is a good one, that is all I care about, but it is due to Mr. Shepard, however, to say that his name was not one of the names presented by me to the President. Mr. Shepard was not a candidate for Collector, and was never urged for the place. I cannot for the life of me, see why a Stalwart Republican is not a suitable person for Collector in Nixon's eye, if he is a good man. Mr. Nixon thinks otherwise. If he is correct in his position, why did he wish the appointment of himself? He has heretofore claimed to be

THE GREAT STALWART OF THE AGE.

He thinks the members were not consulted, but ought to have been—that is to say, that, inasmuch as they all joined in favor of him—after Mr. Spalding had been agreed upon and his name was already in a message prepared to be sent to the Senate—then they ought to have been recognized in their recommendation. Now, does he not know that the members could not agree, but merely came together on him as a last resort, to prevent somebody from getting their choice; and, inasmuch as they generally say Spalding was the President's appointment, their combination with Nixon was to prevent the President from having his choice. As he is the appointing power, it seems to me that he ought to be consulted, and not conspired against, especially after his selection had been made, and Mr. Nixon and the members, or some of them, were advised that Mr. Nixon would not be appointed. Take this article as a whole, it tells its own story. For some six months

THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE "INTER-OCEAN,"

a Wisconsin man, now clerk to a Wisconsin Chairman of committee, has given evidence in his dispatches that, sooner or later, the *Inter-Ocean* would find some excuse for attacking me, and, therefore, I am not surprised. The word "millionaire" attached to one of the names mentioned in his article is the "milk in the cocoanut." I am not able to help the *Inter-Ocean* now, but men with millions can loan Mr. Nixon $30,000 whenever he needs it, and occasionally he does need it. This makes me a bad politician, the "leader of a faction," etc., etc. New times for Nixon! New light has broken in upon him! I presume he would not object to more light being turned on when the clouds hang lowest.

Correspondent—The article to which you have referred says you were not elected by Chicago?

Senator Logan—That is true. I never was a candidate for any office where Chicago alone had to vote, but

MR. NIXON OUGHT TO REMEMBER

that I have been a citizen of Chicago longer than any one connected prominently with his paper. One of the leading editors has been a resident only a short time, and his whole outfit are stronger to the people of Illinois, to our State politics, and to State interests. Mr. Nixon ought to know that, long before he came to Chicago, I received on several occasions for Congressmen-at-Large a very large majority of the voters of Chicago and Cook County, and also that on every occasion, when a candidate for Senator, I have received a majority of the Republican Senators and members of Cook County to the Legislature.

Correspondent—Did Nixon know that you would not recommend him for Collector of Chicago?

Senator Logan—He did, and also knows that

EVERY CANDIDATE

who applied for the place was what he calls a member of the Stalwart faction, including himself. He first wrote me last fall. Then Col. Pierce, of the *Inter-Ocean*, came to Washington to see me about it. Then, when I was in Chicago, in November, Col. Pierce and Stone, of the *News*, came to see me for Nixon. Their conversation I will not take time to tell. Afterwards Stone and Nixon came to see me at my house in Chicago. Then Stone and Nixon came to see me in Washington. Then Curtis, of the *Inter-Ocean*, came to see the President on the subject. Then Col. Pierce came to Washington again to urge me to recommend Nixon. I refused to make the recommendation for several reasons, one of which I told Mr. Nixon—" that

NO METROPOLITAN PAPER SHOULD HAVE THAT OFFICE,

that it would injure the influence of the paper," etc., etc. I wrote to Mr. Nixon before he came down to Washington, also to Stone, of the *News*, stating that I could not recommend Nixon. I supposed that would end it, as I supposed that, if Mr. Nixon was a friend, as he professed to be time and again, he would not wish to embarrass the President, nor would he wish to embarrass me, however small in his estimation I may be. To this letter Mr. Nixon replied, in a note that I will not now publish, but in which he said that he would make the fight anyhow, to see whether the Stalwarts remembered the services of the *Inter-Ocean*. I had no other course to pursue than to try to have a good business-man appointed, if I could, which was

MY INTENTION FROM THE START,

but I had not then definitly fixed on Mr. Spalding on account of serious embarrassments in the case.

Correspondent—Is there anything more in this connection that you are willing to state?

Senator Logan—There are many things that I could say in connection with the great desire of Mr. Nixon to obtain this office that I do not wish to speak of at this time. There is one thing, however, that I will say, and that is, that I do not consider it fair to the other merchants of Chicago for one of the largest importers in the city to always have control of the Custom-House in all its details. I have had very many complaints about this that I will not speak of for very obvious reasons.

THE ASSASIN.

A COLLOQUY WITH A BOSTON SCHOOLMARM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26.—Guiteau is spending his Christmas in attempting to convert the heathen. He tried it on a New England "schoolmarm" yesterday, who made a guy of him, and, as the result of the interview, the following is reported: The New England lady, who was visiting the jail, incidentally remarked that she did not think much of the Christmas holidays, whereupon Guiteau broke in:

"Are you not a Christian?"

"I hope so," she answered; "but I don't see any more reason for celebrating Christmas than I do the birthday of Mahomet or Confucius. I believe I am what people call a heathen."

Guiteau took an immediate interest in her case. He urged her to endeavor to seek religion, and

TO PRAY FOR CONVERSION;

that it would open her eyes to the beauties of Christmas, the grandest of all Christian holidays, and improve her generally. "I wish," said he, "I had a better opportunity to talk to you than is afforded here. I pray you will endeavor to have your eyes opened. It will not be much trouble to you, for I know you are charitable and kind, and that is more than half of religion. Seek a good preacher and have him talk to you on the subject."

"That has been my trouble all along," said the lady, "to find a good preacher. They are very scarce."

Guiteau saw that he did not make much impression on the "heathen," turning the talk, and soon thanked the ladies for their visit and retired to the end of his corridor.

A HOSSIER ON A VERY UNFORTUNATE LADY.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26.—Marshal Henry, in an interview today, referred to Mrs. Scoville's statement that she did not go to him and ask to have her husband released, and said, "She came into my office with a bundle of letters, and said her husband was in danger. I told her I did not think any one would hurt him, but if he did need a guard I had not the men at my command to furnish it. She said she did not want a guard stationed at the house. She said she had seen Maj. Brock, and failed to get any satisfaction, and came to me. When I told her I could not furnish the guard, she said she would see Justice Carter. She wanted the authorities to be warned and on the lookout to prevent harm being done. Now,

IF SHE WAS NOT SEEKING PROTECTION,

I do not know what she did want."

"Is there any danger of Scoville being attacked?" asked the reporter.

"None at all. Why should any person attack him? Mrs. Scoville is a peculiar woman, and reminds me considerably of Guiteau. I think they are a good deal alike."

"In what other way has she complained?"

"Well, she says the whole country is against her brother, and the Government, with its hoards of money, is doing all possible to hang him. At the same time she is

PUSHING DOWN IN HER POCKET

$200 of Government money she has been paid for coming here to testify for her brother. She don't think how much money the Government is paying out to let the man have a fair trial."

"What does she think you ought to do?"

"That is hard to tell. She complained the other day that I did not protect Guiteau, and that it was my duty to do so. I told her my first duty was to see that he did not escape, and that was being attended to. She seemed surprised at this statement, and wanted to know where in the world he would go to if he got away. I told her I did not know; that was not my business, but it was my business to see he did not get away.

I THINK SHE IS A STRANGE WOMAN."

"In what respect?"

"Why, look at her in the court-room. Do you know any lady of your acquaintance that would go into that room and question witnesses being examined on the stand? I don't believe you do. Then she will sit there and laugh at the sayings of Guiteau, as if she thought them smart, and it only encourages him to keep it up. I tell you she is like him, only she may not have as much egotism as he has got."

"Has she gone home?"

"I believe she has. She got her money from the Government that she says is against them, and is doing nothing for them, and I understand has left for home."

"What do you think of the idea of

PUTTING GUITEAU IN THE DOCK?"

"I think he should have been put there long ago. If I had my say, he would be there. I would take the guard away from around him, move the ladies from that locality, and let the men occupy those seats. I think then he would behave himself, and be more decent. I would not be surprised if the Judge sent him to the dock pretty soon, for he is getting tired of his conduct."

"Do you think the jury will convict him?"

"Certainly. How can they do otherwise? A pretty plain case against him, I should think, and one that ought not to require much time to deliberate over."

GUITEAU WAS VISITED

at the jail today, and was found "in excellent spirits," as he asserted. He still clings to the belief that the jury will accept his bold assertion that "his free agency was destroyed," and will acquit him. Col. Corkhill received today by express from Kansas a package found to contain a very ingeniously devised "rag for Mr. Guiteau," which was made from a corn-cob. The Prosecuting Attorney declares that he will tomorrow insist upon having Guiteau removed to the prisoners' dock if he shall undertake to renew the tirade of abuse which he has indulged in since the opening of the trial, and especially the past week.

SCOVILLE

has been engaged for some days in the preparation of his closing argument, which will be an elaborate and exhaustive review of the voluminous evidence given upon the trial, and will probably consume two days in delivery. He was also in receipt of several express packages today. One contained a miniature gibbet with Guiteau enjoyed upon it. Another, a mysterious-looking parcel, contained a number of liver-pills, labeled "Wholesome advice for Guiteau." The trial will be resumed tomorrow.

GARFIELD.

HIS CHURCH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26.—The congregation where President Garfield worshiped have decided on the plan for building the memorial church for which funds are now being collected. Enough has been subscribed to justify them in going on. It was decided to erect the new building on a site including the present one, although not quite as much ground adjoining could be purchased as was desired, but the fitness of having the new house include the old site was so generally recognized that it was thought best to have a little smaller church room than was at first intended rather than remove to a new location. The pew which President Garfield occupied, which is now upholstered in black and has a silver memorial plate upon it, will be placed in the new room, and have a similar situation there to the one which it now holds in the present arrangement of seats. The adjoining lot which has been purchased will give for the new building a front of eighty-five feet and a depth of 110.

FUNERAL EXPENSES.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 25.—Immediately upon the reassembling of Congress the House Committee to audit the expenses of the last illness and of the funeral of Garfield, of which Judge Taylor, Garfield's successor in the House, is Chairman, will hold its first regular meeting. It is not expected that any of the physicians and nurses who attended Garfield will present formal bills for services rendered until requested so to do, perhaps not even then. The committee will have to adopt a plan of rewards, which will include the amounts to be allowed the attending physicians and the consulting surgeons as well as the nurses. The bills for incidental expenses will probably be presented to the committee just as they would have been to Mrs. Garfield had no committee been appointed. The committee is disposed to deal liberally with the physicians and attendants. The bills for expenses will be carefully audited.

NO EXORBITANT CHARGES

will be approved. Only an amount equal to the aggregate of the items severally pronounced just will be recommended for appropriation. It is understood that the amount deemed proper compensation for the services of Dr. Bliss will amount to about $25,000. The amount deemed proper in each case for Drs. Agnew, Hamilton, and Reyburn is about $15,000, and that an increase of rank and a formal public acknowledgment will be deemed just in the case of Surgeon-General Barnes and Surgeon Woodward.

It is understood that Marshal Henry will go before the committee, in the name of Mrs. Garfield, and urge that Dr. Boynton and Mrs. Dr. Susan Edson be placed on a plane with the other physicians when the distribution of $15,000 occurs, and that Secretary Cowan and all other faithful attendants of her husband during his last illness receive fitting acknowledgment. This special will be made. It is understood that Mrs. Garfield has left the matter entirely in the hands of her friends, and will not appear before the committee.

stood, on the ground that these persons made the last days of the martyred President comfortable. It is understood that

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Company intends to present a bill for services rendered, including items covering the cost of laying extra track here and at Long Branch, the cost of transporting Mrs. Garfield here from Long Branch, and the cost of transporting the funeral party to and from Cleveland. Inasmuch as the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad proffered its services in this connection free of cost, the reported intention of the Pennsylvania Railroad excites adverse comment. Speaking of the compensation of

DR. BOYNTON,

Marshal Henry says: "It is to be hoped that Congress will not have the thoughtless ness to insult the man who actually did more for Gen. Garfield's comfort, who made the weary moments of the sick-room easier to bear, than all the other nurses and physicians combined, by offering him a less sum than is paid to the attendant or consulting physicians. To attempt to discriminate on the score that he was merely a nurse; to offer him the daily pay of a nurse, would be an insult to the memory of Gen. Garfield, who had a stronger desire for Boynton's attendance than for any of the skilful men who surrounded him while he lay upon his sick bed. There is not the slightest doubt that had a direct issue between Boynton and the other physicians arisen, necessitating a decision upon the part of the President as to which should withdraw from the case, he would unhesitatingly have demanded the retention of Boynton. So, without disparagement of the services of the other physicians, while I am satisfied they were of eminent value, I believe that Dr. Boynton was really the man, who gave the dying President whatever comfort he secured during these long months of pain, who cleared many a thorn and brier away, and made the inevitable path along which the dying President must travel as smooth and easy as it was possible for the hand of man to make it. Dr. Boynton will present no bill, will urge no claim, but it behooves Congress to see that he is compensated as fully as any man connected with the case."

ARTHUR'S CHANCES.

A CHAPTER OF INCREDIBLE GOSSIP.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24.—A most interesting bit of gossip has been engendered in a certain circle here over the alleged discovery that the Hon. Lionel Sackville-West has come to this country specially charged by his royal sovereign with a mission no less delicate than the choosing of an American husband for her only remaining unmarried daughter, the Princess Beatrice.

That her Majesty is holding back Beatrice for some undiscoverable purpose is plain; that her Majesty has studiously cultivated a friendly, we may say a warm, relationship between the Republic and her Empire is happily one of the crowning glories of her reign. What grander expression of the nearness of this wish to her royal heart could she give than the death of our President afforded opportunity for? Hence it is perfectly natural this wise Queen should desire to see some signal and lasting bond of union between the two great countries, and what would be more suggestive to her motherly heart, for such a consummation, than the bestowal of the latest pledge of her love for Prince Albert upon a son of the Republic? It was this spirit which gave to Scotland's Argyll's the Princess Louise. And in this connection we are reminded of the very friendly sentiment created in both countries when the Englishman Sartoris carried off the daughter of the then first citizen of the Republic.

Most persistent effort failed to reach the origin of this rumor, nor could it be traced to any officially reliable source whatever; but that it should be cut out of whole cloth seems scarcely probable at this time, when there is by no means a dearth of gossip, and very spicy gossip, too, we, I may add, in the very direction of the honorable Minister.

THE STRANGEST FEATURE OF THE TALK

is that the British Minister has decided overwhelmingly in favor of President Arthur as the lucky man, and that the subject has already been broached to the President. President Arthur, it will be remembered, lost his wife in January, 1880, and has, therefore, been a widower nearly two years. His wife was a daughter of Lieut. Herndon, of the navy, and by this marriage a son in his 18th and a daughter in her 10th year are living. Thus it is not likely Mr. Sackville-West has decided the Princess Beatrice shall become a stepmother as well as a wife. This would be too much condescension.

BEATRICE MARY VICTORIA FEODORE

is the full name of this youngest of Queen Victoria's nine children. She was born April 14, 1857, and is therefore in her 25th year. President Arthur was born Oct. 5, 1830, and was 50 years old last birthday. Be this as it may, Mr. Arthur will pass the world over for a much younger man, and it is said her Majesty's Minister has declared him to be the finest specimen of manhood that ever came under his diplomatic eye; likewise, no ruler on the earth can hold a candle to him for beauty of manner and person; in fact, the Minister is said to have declared: "The President is every inch a King." Now, Mr. Sackville-West ought to know, for 'tis said of him he is a very familiar figure in every court in Europe, and that before now he has performed tender errands of the heart for his gracious Queen. The gentleman has been long enough in this country, however, to know that many a younger, and perhaps fairer, lassie than the Princess Beatrice would fain be wooed by our handsome President.

But does Mr. Sackville-West believe that he has but to lay his hand on the man to settle the whole business? Here gossip fails to respond. And though Mr. Arthur should declare himself willing to wed into the royal family of England, does Mr. Sackville-West believe the matter would lie with him alone.

SO FAR AS THE REPUBLIC IS CONCERNED?

Here gossip again failed to respond. And further, does not Mr. Sackville-West know that the bare announcement of the marriage of the President of these United States to a Royal Princess, and she of the mother country, would cause a searching out for and burnishing up of rank old antagonisms on the part of this country that would forever jingle, like a myriad of mothers-in-law, about the ears of the illustrious couple? Here gossip a third time failed to respond.

It may safely be depended upon, that part of the rumor referring to President Arthur is groundless, though, as it has often been said, the Queen would bestow Beatrice on Ireland, as she had Louise on Scotland. The acceptance of the son of an Irishman, as in the person of President Arthur, is, from present appearances, about as near as that promise can be fulfilled without compromising the dignity of the Crown. Ireland, left to decide, would refuse Beatrice.

The father of the President, William Arthur, was born at Ballymane, County Antrim, Ireland, and, as is well known, was a highly-respected Baptist minister. The President is an Episcopalian.

What is, perhaps, the only semblance to the truth in this gossip, if there be any truth in it at all, is that Mr. Sackville-West has had appointments with several youths in this direction, and that some of these have gone to Europe.

This feature of the rumor, however, is brushed aside by those "knowing" ones to give full scope to that part connecting the President with the story.

Should any man be selected for such a mission as is here intimated, few beside those adapted to the purpose could be found than the Hon. Lionel Sackville-West. All his family ties about the Queen in confidential capacities, and have been during her whole reign. He comes of a family of boxholders, so to speak, and is himself a bachelor.

THE SACKVILLES

began in the year 1679, and all the honors of the house became extinct in 1843 with the death of Charles, second Viscount Sackville, and 80th Duke of Dorset. The representative of the family then fell to Lionel, Countess of Amherst, and Lionel's younger son of De La Warr, the latter's younger daughter of the 6th Duke of Dorset. Bibleham, at the death of the last Dorset, by reason of cousin, and that Sackville Cowan and all other faithful attendants of her husband during his last illness receive fitting acknowledgment. This special will be made. It is understood that Mrs. Garfield has left the matter entirely in the hands of her friends, and will not appear before the committee.

Queen made her Baroness Buckhurst. Her oldest son died unmarried, and his brother, Charles Richard, became Earl of De La Warr. He also died a bachelor, and the next son, Reginald Windsor, took the title. He is married and has issue. The fourth son, Mortimer, took the mother's title, and is the present Baron Buckhurst. Though twice married, he has no issue, and Lionel, the present British Minister to this country, is heir to the Baron. His sister was married to the Marquis of Salisbury, who died in 1868, and she is now the wife of the Earl of Derby. These Sackvilles are Wests, through their father, the Earl De La Warr, or Delaware, as it is commonly written. The Wests date from 1300.

The Earl died in 1687 and the Baroness in 1870, so that, on the whole, he is a man the Queen would be likely to send out on a mission so momentous to her Beatrice, who, it is said, the Queen loves with a wonderful tenderness; and wouldn't it be funny if she should become the first lady in the greatest country on earth—Mrs. Beatrice Arthur, née Guelph?

J.

NOTES.

CHRISTMAS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26.—Legal Christmas has been rather a stupid day here. The departments and places of business have been closed, work has been suspended, and the pleasant weather has tempted many out of doors. But there has been nothing of interest going on, and the day has dragged heavily. Tonight it is raining.

JUSTICE GRAY

is expected here next week to take his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court. The court will then proceed to take up a number of cases which have been advanced from their regular places on the docket. The legal-tender case will not be heard until there is a full bench.

GRATITUDE THAT AMOUNTS TO SOMETHING.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26.—The *Republican* notes that Col. Riley, of Virginia, has been left a legacy of $25,000 by Col. Preston, of England, whose little son had fallen overboard and was rescued by Col. Riley, who was at the time crossing the Atlantic to his post of United States Consul at Zanzibar.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Death of a Young Man in Philadelphia from the Effects of the Bite of a Rabid Dog.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 26.—There was a peculiarly distressing death from hydrophobia in this city yesterday. The victim was Henry B. Comly, 18 years of age, and nephew of Seth J. Comly, a prominent commission merchant, and the only son of a widow. Some time in July, 1878, young Comly, then in his 18th year, was bitten on the hand by a small dog which had run into the office of the Girard Life & Trust Company, where the young man was employed as clerk. The dog immediately thereafter ran out of the office, but its actions alarmed the clerk, who feared that the dog was rabid, although the bite he had received was in itself very insignificant. The young man accordingly walked to the dispensary on Fifth street, below Library, to have the wound cauterized, but, finding a number of persons ahead of him, did not wait, but proceeded to a neighboring druggist, who burned the wound with nitrate of silver. So far as is known, the wound gave no further trouble until the symptoms of the terrible disease which caused his death appeared. Some of young Comly's fellow-clerks, however, state that he complained and referred to the subject of the bite, and it is thought that he brooded over it somewhat, although he never even mentioned to his mother that he had been bitten. Thursday morning last he complained of feeling unwell, and left the Girard Trust Company's office early in the afternoon, being unable to continue at his work. That evening Dr. Harrison Allen was called in to attend him, and immediately pronounced his symptoms those of hydrophobia. On Friday morning Dr. Henry L. Wood, Professor of Nervous Diseases in the university, was called in consultation. His diagnosis coincided with that of Dr. Allen, and every effort was immediately made to alleviate the youth's terrible sufferings. Opiates were given internally and hypodermically, and, though they did not entirely control the convulsions, much relief was given. The young man was unable to swallow but a very small quantity of liquids of any description from the time the first symptoms manifested themselves, owing to the spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the throat and chest. Enemas were given, but were also rejected, and, although the youth was able to swallow some solid food, it was not sufficient to keep up his strength. All the efforts of the physicians to save his life proved futile, and he died after a few days of suffering. It was undoubtedly a case of hydrophobia. Said Dr. Wood to a reporter:

"When I was called in on Friday morning the boy was suffering terribly. At intervals of a few minutes the muscles of the throat and hands contracted spasmodically, giving rise to a terrible agony. We administered powerful opiates and injected morphia and other anesthetics hypodermically. This gave the young man much relief, and eased his sufferings considerably. The only hope that we had of saving his life was that the symptoms had been superindemnary, as is sometimes the case, by his morbidly brooding over the subject, in which case recovery might have been effected by a proper treatment for the nerves; but I learned his disposition was not such as to warrant these theory, and were devoted ourselves to giving him such relief as was in our power. He had but one or two general convulsions, and, although he was more or less delirious throughout his illness, he would at times recognize those about him in the room."

"Was it not remarkable that the disease should have manifested itself so long after the bite was received?" asked the reporter.

"Yes; but instances have been of undoubted where the disease has manifested itself after an interval of years. It is quite common for hydrophobia to manifest itself even year after the bite has been received. After two years it is less common, and cases instances as that of poor Comly are very rare."

"Why is it that the disease lingers so long in the system?" asked the reporter.

"Well, Mr. Youatt, the best authority on hydrophobia we possess, states that it is because the virus is retained in the wound, and in some instances does not become absorbed into the system until years have elapsed. He states that, if the wound is thoroughly cauterized at the time the bite is received, or is excised and burned out as any time before the hydrophobic symptoms show themselves, no danger need be feared. For instance, if young Comly's thumb had been amputated soon after before the first symptoms appeared, he would not have died from hydrophobia, but as it happened it was too late to do anything to save him, and all we could do was to ease his sufferings."

ROVING INDIANS.

Murder of Nine Persons by a Band of Redskins in Arizona.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25.—The *Bonanza*, at Tombstone, Arizona, has just received news from Cienega, Sonora, of the murder of two Mexicans by a roving band of Indians. After the murder the Indians departed for the mountains and had not been captured at last accounts. Later news is to the effect that the same band had murdered seven more men between Tombo and San Luis, and it is thought the latter were members of the Chicano Minter Company, as they are very far near where the Hostiles are supposed to have passed. Incidents of Indian raids are greatly excited over these murders.

INSPIRED BY THE HOLY GHOST.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25.—Bishop Wood's decision to be tendered to Rev. Elder Ghost, has been accepted by the Rev. Mr. Ghost, and he will be ordained as a priest in St. Mary's Catholic Church.

THE FAR NORTHWEST.

A Grand Future Opening Before Oregon and Washington.

What the Villard Enterprises Are Expected to Accomplish.

A Region with Immense Agricultural and Manufacturing Resources.

Population that Portland Will Have 100,000 Inhabitants Before 1890.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 5.—The growth of the Pacific Northwest, as Oregon and Washington are generally termed, has heretofore been remarkable only for its slowness. It has never offered inducements to immigrants other than the wealth to be derived from good honest labor. No mines of wonderful richness have acted as a magnet to draw to it the thousands of fortune-hunters who crossed the plains to California; and its green hollows from the settlements east of the Rocky Mountains has operated as an additional incentive to keep them away. With the prospect of two through lines of railroad to the Atlantic coast, and an extensive system of waste thereabout its own section, its real growth hereafter is assured. This whole section is now going through a process of transition; and not only its own people but those of other portions of the world are awakening to the grand possibilities in store for it. Oregon, Washington, and Idaho are the only portions of the United States left where immigrants are offered as exceptional inducements as were offered by Ohio, Mississippi, and similar States in the earlier history of the country. With a grand combination of rich soil, vast forests, mild climate, and extensive mineral resources, it is far ahead of any section of America now asking for immigration.

THE METROPOLIS OF THE NORTHWEST is Portland—a city which is now attracting much attention from the East, and causing a little excitement among San Francisco's restless, as the focus of a system of railroads connecting over 7,000 miles. Heretofore it has grown with the demands of the surrounding country. It has had no "boom"; and its people have grown wealthy from legitimate trade after years of work. Now the city is receiving what has long been hoped for. The establishment of Villard's enterprises has forever set at rest the claims of all other rivals to preeminence as commercial cities; and Portland's situation, capital, and the start she has, will always keep her far in the lead.

Today the city contains 23,000 people, and has a wholesale trade extending into every portion of the Northwest, and only limited by lack of railroad-communication from doubling its scope. The jobbers here carry stocks of groceries, dry goods, and hardware of but little less magnitude than those carried by San Francisco houses.

The wealth of the city and its business transactions are

GREATER THAN THOSE OF ANY OTHER CITY OF ITS POPULATION

in America. The assessment-roll of the city, published some two months since, showed that twenty persons and corporations paid taxes on property valued at over $10,000 each. The total assessed valuation of the city is close upon $16,000,000. In journalism it again shows its activity and importance, twenty-four publications being issued regularly. Its public and private buildings are of that substantial nature which indicates permanence; and there is about the whole city that appearance of quiet, solid growth only to be found in cities which have been built on a foundation of honest trade. There has been no manipulations of stocks and mines, or other forms of speculation to create fictitious values, as in San Francisco; yet, in proportion, the wealth of this city has increased equally as rapidly as that.

Our exports during the month of November amounted to $1,200,753, sent out in forty-one deep-water vessels, nearly all to England. The bulk of the amount sent by steamship to San Francisco was fully half as much more. At present twenty-five seagoing ships lie at our wharves loading or unloading, and the number is constantly increasing. The wheat-yield of Oregon and Washington in the present year was over 14,000,000 bushels. Of this amount 10,000,000 bushels will be exported via Portland to foreign countries. Today the city is the commercial, social, and political centre of

OVER A SECTION GREATER THAN SURROUNDS SAN FRANCISCO,

and the next ten years will materially lessen the contrast between the two places.

The present hold San Francisco has upon the trade of Oregon and Washington will be almost entirely lost when the Northern Pacific gives direct communication with Chicago and the East. The reputation of Chicago for enterprise is well known here; and it seems to be generally understood that its rivalry will forever extinguish all hopes San Francisco may have upon our trade, which is as certain to go East as that the railroads will be built. The attention of Eastern jobbers is already turned this way, and, when the necessity for taking the roundabout trip via California is done away with a richer field will be opened for the operations of your business-men than they can have conception of.

And it is to the influx of energetic Eastern men that the future prosperity of this country will be largely due. Our coal, timber, and other resources are as yet but little known east of the Rockies. The fisheries of Oregon and Washington are of wonderful wealth, their forests of greater extent and value than those of Michigan and Wisconsin, and their coal and iron deposits a great deal richer than those of any in the States west of the Missouri.

WHERE RESOURCES NEED DEVELOPMENT,

and to the capital of the East must we look for their development on anything more than an ordinary scale. Portland is the proper place for the establishment of great manufactories. It is connected by rail or water with all portions of the Columbia basin; and naturally all their surplus products flow directly into its hands, either to be used up in manufactures or exported. The city is nearer coal and iron deposits than Chicago, and in the centre of a forest extending hundreds of miles in every direction. It has navigable water-communication with a large portion of it; and, when Villard's system of railroads is completed, Portland will have a more extensive and richer country in natural resources tributary to it than any other city in America. When this fact is taken into consideration, the future of Portland is easily predicted. Mr. Villard, when here in October, gave his opinion that Portland

WOULD HAVE 100,000 INHABITANTS BEFORE 1890.

The estimate is certainly within the bounds of reason.

The late visit of the Villard party gave an added impetus to Portland's growth. He gave our capitalists a number of points which they are acting upon, and also signified his intention of assisting very materially in the development of the city. The iron deposits and works at Oswego, seven miles south of the city, are, it is understood, to be used as a nucleus for the establishment of vast rolling-mills and other industries connected with the same. The erection of a dry-dock just below the city has been determined on, and experiments are now being made to secure the most suitable location. A grand central depot was also promised as soon as the railroad was finished from the city, and a number of other industries. Mr. Villard also had some wholesome truths to say to people concerning their position. He said they were almost wholly unprepared for the reception of the business which will be thrown upon them within the next two years. Warehouses would have to be built, docks enlarged, and everything placed in readiness to receive and care properly for

THE TREMENDOUS TRAFFIC

which will burst upon them when the Northern Pacific is completed. He said our people were about to receive what few cities of many times its size had received; and yet they gave it only by, and let it come without any apparent exertion for its reception.

It is true, however, because our people seemed to assume these benefits as a matter of course, that they were entirely unprepared to think of making any exertions to meet the immediate wants of what was being done for them. For many long years they had hoped for this; but, when it had come, it was treated all their expectations, and they are just beginning to realize what it is to be the front and terminal point of what few cities in the world can boast of—7,000 miles of railway—and without a rival.

THE IDEA IS STUPENDOUS;

but our people are quietly working, and, when the Northern Pacific is completed, Mr. Villard will find Portland ready to receive its traffic, and care for it too. Portland has the capital; and, now that she has become awakened, will see it without stint in the proper development of all that is necessary to meet this increase of business.

The railroad and steamship lines of the Northwest are now centered in Portland—the Villard combination having purchased the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's entire property recently. The offices of the Northern Pacific have been lately moved from Tacoma here also—thus concentrating all lines here. This makes a monopoly greater than any in the United States of its nature; but a desire for the advancement of the development of the country, on several occasions Mr. Villard has given assistance to our universities and charitable institutions, and materially reduced traffic-charges all over the Northwest. It is the intention to complete the road between the Dalles and Umatilla this month, and next year to finish it into Portland, and also to bridge the Columbia at Kalama, and bring the Northern Pacific into the city at the same time. Then

THE STAGNATION WILL STAND THUS:

Portland will be the terminus of the Northern Pacific line from St. Paul and Chicago; the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company's lines tapping and draining all Eastern Oregon and Washington; the Oregon & California to tapping the entire Willamette Valley, and to be continued to a connection with San Francisco; the Oregonian Railway Company's lines draining other portions of the Willamette Valley; and those traversed by the Oregon & California Railway; the Northern Pacific branch extending to Puget Sound; and finally the Oregon Short-Line now being built from the Union Pacific, which, it is understood, will evidently reach Portland. This system of railroads is backed up by the navigable waters of the Columbia, Snake, and Willamette Rivers, all of which are traversed by lines of steamboats. Take these facts, with the not less important one that Portland is a port where the largest vessels can come to its wharves nearly every month in the year, and you have a combination of advantages which few small cities can boast of. If these facts do not convince any one of the great future of this city it would be impossible to do so.

THE COLUMBIA RIVER BAR,

of which much has been said in opposition, is not the terror rivals and enemies of Portland would be glad to make it. There have been a number of vessels lost in its vicinity this year, but not one of those vessels was lost by any other cause than carelessness or lost by any other cause than carelessness or lack of knowledge by their Captains. In several cases vessels attempted to sail in without a tug, and in others the Captains mistook other landmarks for those of Columbia River. It is true the bar is in great need of Government attention; but, with the minute appropriations which have hitherto been made for its improvement, it is doubtful whether another harbor in America can show less damage to shipping. The foreign exports of the Columbia River for 1881 will reach a total of nearly $10,000,000; yet Congress will donate more to improve a pitiful river in the East, like the Kanawha and similar streams, than one upon whose waters the greatest ships of the world can sail 300 miles.

The present season has been an excellent one for the agricultural and commercial interests of Oregon and Washington. The yield of crops has far excelled that of any year in the history of the country, and the commercial transactions have increased in a still greater ratio. The establishment of Villard's enterprises have given

AN IMPETUS TO EXTRAORDINARY EXPORTS

on the part of every town and hamlet in the Northwest. The acreage of grain will be almost, if not quite, doubled next year. The great plains of Eastern Oregon and Washington are being placed under cultivation much in the same manner as the one of Dakota—capitalists and companies seeding down vast tracts in single farms. The influx of people coming in to develop new homes are of a more energetic character than those who have come in heretofore, and they are doing better work. The spirit of enterprise which has been exhibited among the people of Kansas, Colorado, and the newer fields of settlements, has extended to this region; and this influx of new and vigorous blood has set the sluggish currents coursing through the veins of the old settlers, until all are filled with a new-born life, which will in a few years astonish the Eastern world.

A GHASTLY FIND.

A Prominent Physician Living Near Pine Bluff, Ark., Found Dead in His Chair, the Victim of an Unknown Assassin—A Chinaman Suspected of the Crime.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Dec. 26.—A terrible tragedy was brought to light early yesterday morning on what is known as Whitehouse Plantation, eight miles from this place. It was then discovered that Dr. C. H. Rosenhauer, a prominent and widely-known citizen and master of the mansion, had been foully assassinated. The Doctor was found dead in his library. He had been shot through the window with a shotgun, and one side of his head was torn away. He had fallen forward in a chair, and his brains and blood stained the floor. His writing-desk was littered with paper and the fragment of an unfinished letter, in the composition of which he was apparently engaged when stricken down by the assassins. The ghastly find created intense excitement among the servants, and the dwelling was quickly surrounded by a curious crowd. The Coroner's inquest failed to unravel the mystery surrounding the murder, but subsequently a negro named Ferd Jones was arrested on suspicion, and the Little Rock police have been notified to arrest Lee Chow, a Chinaman, who had made threats against the murdered physician. Today additional facts have been received regarding the case. The Doctor came to this county from Arcola, Mo., several years ago, and settled near Noble Lake, where he established a lucrative practice. Rumor says that he has a wife and family in Arcola, whom he deserted when he came southward. After reaching this State he became infatuated with a woman named Stella Smith, who has run a singular career of sin and degradation, and who has broken up a number of families by her seductive wiles. In 1879 she married Lee Chow, a Chinaman. The marriage occurred in this city, and attracted no little attention at the time. When Rosenhauer met the woman he induced her to leave her celestial spouse and to live with him. She consented, and presided at the Whitehouse as the housekeeper. The neighborhood was scandalized, but the Doctor refused to discuss the woman, asserting that life without her was not worth having. Two or three weeks ago Lee Chow came to this place, paid a visit to his wife at the Whitehouse Plantation, and succeeded in inducing her to return with him to Little Rock. It is said he paid her a large sum of money and promised to insure his life for her benefit. Rosenhauer followed the couple to the Capital, but failed to persuade the woman to again abandon the Chinaman. On the contrary, he had him arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct, and the Police Court dockets shows a heavy fine which the Doctor paid. Since returning home Rosenhauer told a number of persons that he believed he would die a violent death. On Friday he said to a neighboring man: "I feel that my life is in danger, and if I am killed, the Chinaman will do it. In case of my death I desire you to take charge of my effects." The appointment was regularly certified. Rosenhauer was a native of Prussia and 40 years old. He was well educated, speaking several languages with fluency. As a physician he ranked very high, and, though his private life was not above reproach, his tragic fate has aroused universal sympathy. This afternoon Sheriff Clayton and a posse left for Whitehouse and it is believed the guilt of the suspected parties will be clearly established in a short time.

WELSH NATIONAL EISTEDDFOD.

RACINE, Wis., Dec. 26.—The great Welsh National Eisteddfod opened this morning at Belle City Hall with a large attendance from throughout the Northwest and Chicago. Today crowds witnessed the competitive exercises, which were adjudicated by Prof. W. Apsaudor, of Utica, N. Y. Tonight a grand concert, with Miss Jennie Owens, of Chicago, as the leading soprano, and 150 voices in the male chorus, was the crowning event. The festival was a great event and a complete success. Choirs from Chicago, Milwaukee, Oshkosh, and other cities participated. The concert was conducted by J. P. Jones, of Chicago.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27—1 a. m.—Indications—For the Lower Lake region, cloudy weather with light rains, winds mostly northerly, stationary or lower temperature and pressure.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rain followed by clearing weather, winds mostly northerly, stationary or lower temperature, and generally higher pressure.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valley and the Upper Lake region, warmer fair weather, winds shifting to southerly and lower pressure.

The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following special bulletin:

General rains have fallen east of the Mississippi River, except in the Upper Lake region. The fall in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States exceeded on an average one inch. Northerly winds are reported in the Lake region, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, southerly in the Atlantic Coast States. The temperature has risen from 2 to 18 degrees in New England, the Middle and South Atlantic States, and fallen slightly in the Lake region and the Northwest, and begun to rise in Dakota and Montana. Rainy weather is indicated for today in the Lower Lake region, the Middle States, and New England; fair weather Wednesday in the Middle States.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26—10:35 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at all the stations named:

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Stations.	Ther. 7:35 p. m.	Ther. 10:35 p. m.	Wind.	Min.	Weather
Albany			S.W.		Rain
Alpena			S.E.		Clear
Bismarck			N.W.		Clear
Buffalo			S.W.		Cloudy
Cairo			S.W.		Clear
Cheyenne			N.W.		Clear
Chicago			S.W.		Clear
Cincinnati			S.W.		Clear
Cleveland			S.W.		Clear
Davenport			S.W.		Clear
Deadwood			N.W.		Clear
Denver			N.W.		Clear
Des Moines			S.W.		Clear
Detroit			S.W.		Clear
Fort Custer			N.W.		Clear
Dubuque			S.W.		Clear
Duluth			S.W.		Clear
Erie			S.W.		Clear
Fort Assiniboine			N.W.		Clear
Fort Buford			N.W.		Clear
Fort Custer			N.W.		Clear
Fort Garry			N.W.		Clear
Fort Keogh			N.W.		Clear
Grand Haven			S.W.		Clear
Grand Island			N.W.		Clear
Keokuk			S.W.		Clear
La Crosse			S.W.		Clear
Louisville			S.W.		Clear
Marquette			S.W.		Clear
Milwaukee			S.W.		Clear
Minnedosa			N.W.		Clear
Moorhead			N.W.		Clear
Omaha			S.W.		Clear
Port Huron			S.W.		Clear
Pembina			N.W.		Clear
Port Stanley			S.W.		Clear
Qu'Appelle			N.W.		Clear
Rochester			S.W.		Clear
Sandusky			S.W.		Clear
San Antonio			S.W.		Clear
Saugeen			S.W.		Clear
Sault Ste. Marie			S.W.		Clear
Springfield			S.W.		Clear
St. Paul			S.W.		Clear
Toledo			S.W.		Clear
Toronto			S.W.		Clear
Totten			N.W.		Clear
Yankton, D. T.			S.W.		Clear

*Two omit to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	Pr.	Weather.
6:54 a. m.	30.100	37.1	93	S.W.	4	0	Rain.
8:54 a. m.	30.110	37.1	93	S.W.	4	0	Clear.
1:54 p. m.	30.140	37.1	93	S.W.	4	0	Clear.
3:54 p. m.	30.150	37.1	93	S.W.	4	0	Clear.

Maximum temperature, 41 p.
Minimum temperature, 37.
Mean daily temperature, 37.1.
Mean daily barometer, 30.1.
Mean daily humidity, 93.

The White River Out of Its Banks.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Ind., Dec. 26.—White River is as high as it was ever known at this season of the year. The wheat crops in its bottom are totally ruined and thousands of miles of fencing swept away.

RECEIVER M'ILRATH.

An Investigation at Miles City, Mont., of His Accounts Discloses a Defalcation on His Part.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 26.—A special to the *Pioneer-Press* says: "The special agent sent out by the Land Department to investigate the condition of Receiver McIlrath's office was evidently the right man for the duty in question, for, notwithstanding the sharp practice resorted to by the Receiver to cover his track the agent succeeded not only in finding the shortage in his cash accounts, but, by patient and quiet investigation, other crookedness which up to this time was unsuspected, and, by confronting the delinquent officer with these facts, knocked the sand from under his feet and drew from him a confession over his own signature. The defalcation was nearly $2,000. It is claimed that McIlrath has accepted fees and commissions in a number of instances when no entries were made. In one case he received from a discharged soldier nearly $400 before he made his final proof and gave a private receipt. The claimant is now out his money, and it was all he had. His principal backer for the Receivership was Gen. Miles. He went up there under Miles' wing. McIlrath is a son of the old business-manager of the New York *Tribune* in Greeley's days. He commanded a battery during the War. In New York City he was a newspaper man of some note, and was heralded as late managing editor of Frank Leslie's publications. He founded the Yellowstone *Journal*, which is a financial wreck. He has a family who live at Miles, highly respected by both civilians and military. McIlrath has taken a homestead, and has gone to farming. He and some of his friends claim that the Government will drop the prosecution because the sureties have made up the deficit. It is not, however a matter of dollars and cents with the United States, but one of embezzlement and crime which should be punished as laid down in the star-route cases. A prominent Republican of the Yellowstone Valley says if the Government should drop the case it would cost the party a thousand votes in the Territory. The Montana Democrats seize upon any apparent neglect on the part of the Government to punish offenders, and play it in a campaign for all it is worth.

OUR EDUCATORS.

The Illinois State Teachers' Association to Convene in Annual Session Today at Springfield—Subjects to Be Considered.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 26.—Arrangements are now complete for the twenty-eighth annual session of the Illinois State Teachers' Association, which begins in this city tomorrow evening. Judging from the correspondence received and other indications, the committees seem to be justified in anticipating as they do a much larger attendance and a more interesting meeting than usual. The meetings will be held in Representatives' Hall at the State House, and will continue through Wednesday the Thursday. Music will be furnished during the sessions by the Chicago Quartet. The exercises Tuesday evening will include an address of welcome by Gov. Cullom; the annual address of the President, E. A. Gastman, of Decatur; and remarks by State Superintendent Slade and some of the early school workers of the State. Wednesday's program includes a paper by A. R. Sabin, of Lake Forest, on "The Township System: Its Advantages and Disadvantages," to be discussed by W. H. Brydges, Lockport; D. R. A. Thorp, Ottawa; J. R. Fetzsimons, Springfield. A paper by President Newton Bateman, of Knox College, entitled "Teachers Should Be Students," discussed by Johnson Bay, Urbana; W. S. Black, Mollsay; Miss Emma Masters, Meadota.

Among the most notable features of Thursday's program will be the address by President Joseph Cummings, of the Northwestern University, on "Instruct Indirect-

ance of Teachers and Teaching upon the Formation of Character," and the evening lecture by the Hon. Benjamin F. Taylor, of Cleveland, on "How to Tell It."

The County Superintendents' section of the Association met this evening in the Senate Chamber, and discussed the question of teachers' institutes and that of educational columns in county newspapers. During the day tomorrow they will discuss questions of interest to their branch of the profession, adjourning in time to participate in the general meetings of the association.

LAWLESS DEEDS.

A Day's Record of Murders and Other Misdeeds in Various Portions of the Country.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Dec. 26.—About two weeks ago Clarence McDowell, colored, was found insensible near the Fort Leavenworth Reservation from blows on the head. He was taken home and died shortly after. There was apparently no tangible clew, but little by little the matter worked itself out, until Alex. Oldham lies in a cell at the city jail charged with the murder.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 26.—The inquest upon the murder of Oscar Hammer, the barkeeper who was killed Christmas morning, was finished this evening, with a verdict that Charles Kosters was the murderer, and Frank Kennison has been discharged. The evidence against Kosters is strong, and leaves little doubt but that he struck the deadly blow in the heat of a quarrel.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PUEBLO, Colo., Dec. 26.—Later advices from Coolidge, Kas., show conclusively that the killing of Barney Elliot Tuesday was simply murder, and that the story of his having outraged Hardesty's wife was manufactured to shield the murderer.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 26.—George Harris cut Tim Helbert in the shoulder twice with a hatchet; Floyd Hobbs shot George McHenry under the eye and in the side; Fred Hathaway shot, probably fatally, Henry Moore in the head.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 26.—There were two probably fatal difficulties today. J. W. Brand, a white man, shot Charles Payne, colored, through the lungs. The difficulty grew out of the negro throwing stones at a boy. Pat Boyd shot C. H. Campbell for breaking a washbowl over the head of Boyd's wife. The latter are negroes. Brand and Boyd were arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—This morning Philip Stries, residing at William and Ash streets, cut his wife's throat while she was asleep. He then jumped into Frankford Creek, with the intention of taking his own life, but was rescued and arrested. The woman's condition is dangerous. The prisoner does not know what prompted him to commit the act.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Dec. 26.—A young man named Charles Cade, while intoxicated, killed a negro in Chattahoochee County. Cade escaped.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 26.—During a riot among the West Shore Railroad laborers Christmas night, an Italian was shot and an Irishman fatally stabbed. A negro did the shooting. The military were called out, and six Italians were arrested.

ROCKLAND, Me., Dec. 26.—Samuel D. Haynes, an imprisoned murderer, for assaulting the Warden in an attempt to escape from State's Prison last summer, has been sentenced to nine months' solitary confinement, then to undergo his present sentence. There are two similar indictments against him.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 26.—A quarrel amongst railroad hands of the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Road at Anchorage, twelve miles from this city, in this county, yesterday evening, resulted in the shooting of William Beatly by Charles Dotson through the stomach. Beatly lingered in great agony until this evening and died.

CONCHO, Tex., Dec. 26.—In the shooting affray between Mike Houston, a rambler, and Chauncy Sims, a bartender, John Pendleton, a prominent merchant, was killed by a stray bullet.

MURDEROUS HALF-BREEDS

A Saloonkeeper at Moose Lake, Minn., Falls a Victim to the Wrath of a Band Gang.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MOOSE LAKE, Minn., Dec. 26.—About 1 a. m. Christmas morning half-breeds and Indians attacked the saloon of Nelson Willett, and literally riddled the building with bullets. The proprietor took refuge in the garret, and was found dead, with one bullet through the chest and another through the thigh. The latter struck him after his death, as it did not bleed. On the testimony of parties who heard the preliminary row, Constable Witlessy summoned a posse and arrested J. L. Coffey and William Coffey, half-breeds, whose father lives about two miles south of this place. Another party under H. Waldreff and Claude Burros went down and captured seven guns at Coffey's, three of which were Winchesters, which showed evidence of recent use. The rest were shotguns and one muzzle-loading rifle, and at a wigwam near they captured a Springfield needle-gun, which was dirty. They also captured two other half-breeds or Indians, John Obegwat and George Pett, white citizens, arrested another Indian, Antoine Cody, and his Winchester was found by Howard Clark hid behind a log. It was also full. Sheriff Ferguson, with a deputy, walked from the Northern Pacific junction, getting here at 6 p. m., and at once assumed charge of the prisoners. They will be started from Knife Falls and walked to the junction. There he got a hand-car, and the boys from Moose Lake met him at Mahtawa and brought him through, arriving here at 1 o'clock this morning. The jury was summoned at 9 a. m., and got through with seven witnesses. The evidence is rather damaging against the Coffey boys, as it was proved that Willett had refused them liquor in the evening, and that they had sworn to kill him before morning. Testimony was also offered showing that the boys were both drunk, and the empty shells picked up fitted their guns. The Sheriff removed the prisoners to the county jail by the evening train, and their preliminary examination will be held tomorrow at the junction.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Explosion of a Kerosene Lamp.

The alarm from Box No. 833 at 5:30 o'clock last evening was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp at No. 348 Wells street, the residence of W. Noble. While responding to the call Marshal Green's fire-buggy collided with a buggy in front of the Chicago Avenue Station. The rig, said to belong to Ald. Burke, was badly broken up, but the Marshal and a young man named James Burke, of No. 350 Halsted street, who was in the buggy in front of the station, escaped injury.

A Cooper's Shop Scorched.

The still alarm given to Engine Company No. 26 at 1:50 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by the discovery of fire in the two-story and basement frame building at the southeast corner of Hickory and Deering street, owned and occupied as a copper-shop by Jacob Maher. The stock, which was stored in the basement and in the surrounding yard, was not injured, but the structure itself suffered to the extent of about $300.

Destruction of Buildings Belonging to a Colorado Mining Company.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 26.—Fire yesterday destroyed the shaft-house and all other buildings except the concentrating works of the Hazelton mines in Willis Gulch, owned by the Hazelton Mining Company of Philadelphia. Loss, from $30,000 to $40,000; insurance, $5,000.

Saturday's Fire at Waco.

WACO, Tex., Dec. 26.—A fire Saturday caused a loss of $50,000.

A CAR-LOAD OF LUNATICS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 26.—A car-load of insane from the Jefferson Asylum was brought to the Northern Illinois Hospital for the Insane at this place. There were thirty-six of them, in charge of six attendants.

MISSISSIPPI LAND.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 26.—Phillips, Mountcastle & Co., of London, have just concluded the purchase of 1,500,000 acres of land from the State of Mississippi. Seven hundred and fifty thousand acres is known as loose lands, and is located mostly in the Yazoo delta, comprising some of the richest cotton and timber land in the South. The intention is to improve, colonize, and cultivate the lands.

CASUALTIES.

An Abandoned Ship.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 26.—The German bark Sankt, 105 days from Newcastle, England, reports that on the morning of July 26 she saw two ships close together to the westward in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. One started off. At 5 p. m. Bing reached the ship lying-to—the Sarah Douglas, of Liverpool. The lower hold was full of water. No men were on board. She was stripped of everything movable. In the cabin and galley everything was smashed and spoiled. The rigging was loose. The ship was rolling very heavily, being in a fair way of slipping. They set fire to her and proceeded on the voyage.

Killed by a Cow.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 27.—A cow hooked a colored man in the abdomen this afternoon, and death relieved him at 11 tonight. A strange circumstance is that the animal made but one thrust, pushing her victim back against a barn-door, her sharp horn penetrating the abdomen so that the bowels protruded. The best efforts were unavailing. No blame is attached to any one. The person killed was Henry Gibson, a coal-miner.

A Runaway Accident.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 26.—Saturday night at Gardner, Mrs. Thomas T. Greenwood, of East Templeton, was thrown from a carriage, and so badly injured that she died Sunday. Two other ladies with her were, it is feared, also fatally injured.

A Toy Pistol.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 26.—A child was killed today by a toy pistol.

A PECULIAR CASE.

Assassination of a Doctor Who Had Been Free with a Chinaman's American Wife.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TEXARKANA, Ark., Dec. 26.—Dr. C. H. Rosenhauer, a prominent physician, was assassinated at his residence, nine miles from Pine Bluff, Saturday evening. The assasin fired through a window with a double-barreled shotgun and lodged fifteen buckshot in his victim's body. Suspicion points to Lee Chow, a Chinese laundryman, as the guilty party. A few months ago Lee Chow was married in this city to a beautiful but ignorant girl named Estelle Smith. Shortly after his marriage he and his wife left here and settled in Dr. Rosenhaur's neighborhood. An intimacy sprung up between the Doctor and the Chinaman's wife, and she forsook her husband and took up her residence at the Doctor's house. Subsequently Chow persuaded her to leave the Doctor and return to him. Together they came to this city, followed last week by the Doctor. He accused the woman of taking money and valuables from him when she left—because very violent, was arrested, and fined in the police court. He immediately left the city and returned home, where he remained until assassinated. The Doctor was a Prussian by birth, and came here from Arcola, Md., where he has a family living.

JUDICIAL.

William G. Russell Appointed to the Massachusetts Supreme Bench in Place of Judge Gray.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—Gov. Long has tendered the Chief-Justiceship of the Supreme Bench to William G. Russell, one of the leading practitioners in the United States Courts here and in Washington. The selection will be hailed with pleasure by the Bar here, a largely signed memorial that he should be appointed having been presented last summer when President Garfield signified his intention of promoting Chief-Justice Gray to the National Bench. There is little doubt but that Mr. Russell will accept the office. He is 60 years old, and has reached his highest point as a lawyer, and, being a man of wealth, he can afford to throw over a very lucrative practice for a position which is the goal of ambition of every young practitioner in Massachusetts. Mr. Russell is a brother of the Hon. Thomas Russell, formerly United States Minister to Venezuela, now Railroad Commissioner, and at one time noted for the severity of his sentences on garroters brought before him while on the bench of the Supreme Court. Judge Gray has not forwarded his resignation to the Governor. On the 9th of January he will notify the Executive that he has taken the oath of office on the Supreme Bench of the United States, and his successor will at once be announced.

FINANCIAL.

Suspension of a Private Banking House at Hillsboro, Ill.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 26.—A special says the well-known private banking-house of Haskell & Harris, of Hillsboro, Ill., closed its doors today and made an assignment to Judge E. Lane. The liabilities are reported at over $100,000, with assets of about $60,000. W. A. Young, the largest owner of the bank, was arrested tonight at Litchfield, Ill., while on a west-bound train, and taken back to Hillsboro. The gentlemen comprising the firm are considered of the highest character and responsibility. Great excitement prevails among the citizens at the unexpected event. Judge William Brewer, of Hillsboro, is the heaviest individual loser, he having had some $25,000 on deposit.

A Failure in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 26.—M. J. Cohen & Co., wholesale and retail cigar-dealers, made an assignment this afternoon. Liabilities, $30,000; assets not stated.

KILLED BY A DRUGGIST.

The Druggist Feels the Result of His Mistake Very Much, but Is Doing Well.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Dec. 26.—The little village of Fairmount, ten miles from here, is just now greatly excited, the cause being the death of John Edmond, an old and respected citizen, from the administration by his own hand of powdered opium, put up by Dr. W. Y. Coffin of Fairmount, in the place of powdered rhubarb. Every effort was made to save his life, but it proved unavailing. Dr. Coffin is a young physician who has been practicing two years, and made a long statement of the matter today to the effect that he kept the two bottles of poison and rhubarb side by side in his office, and that he found, after the man died, that they had been transferred. He feels the result of his mistake very much.

OBITUARY.

S. P. Dick.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 26.—S. P. Dick, an old and well-known business-man of this city, died this morning at his residence. Mr. Dick was of the firm of Dick, Middleton & Co., tobacco manufacturers, and has a wide reputation, not only among tobacco men, but among all business-men in the West. Mr. Dick was stricken with paralysis about midnight Friday night, after returning from an evening with his accustomed game of whist, consciousness left him after the attack. Mr. Dick was 59 years of age, and leaves a family consisting of a wife, four sons, and one daughter.

Dr. Edward Reynolds.

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—Dr. Edward Reynolds, an old physician of Boston, died today, aged 88.

The Bluffton Barrooms.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLUFFTON, Ind., Dec. 26.—The Grand Jury of this county has returned indictments against all the saloon-keepers in this city, on account of complaints entered against them. The most prominent case was that of Mrs. Mary Ann Fisher, who was charged with selling liquor to a minor. She was convicted and fined $100 and costs. Her husband, who was also indicted, was acquitted. Mrs. Fisher is a widow, and has been in the business for a number of years. She has a large family of children, and is considered a very respectable woman. Her attorneys will appeal the case to the Supreme Court.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

HEALTH IS WEALTH!

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian RESOLVENT.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and a clear skin. If you desire to have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without warts, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A Grateful Recognition.

"To name a CHRONIC or Long Standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning knows what clearly disease before it, and supplies a remedy that removes every step by degrees—the body which has been deeply affected and weakened, by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and sleepless nights, owe him their gratitude."—Medical Monitor.

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract From Dr. Radway's "Reform on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY

RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Chronic Skin Diseases, Ulcers of the Face, Sores in the Mouth, Scrofulous Tumors, Blood Diseases, Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Blotches, White Swellings, Scald Head, Chronic Affections, Carbuncles, Glandular Swellings, Rickets, Spinal Affections, Chronic Constitutional Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Dropsies, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Bronchitis, and Catarrhal Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

What we claim for the Sarsaparillian Resolvent is, that it will positively and promptly and permanently cure the above diseases, and we have the evidence that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It is composed of powerful curatives from the vegetable kingdom, and the blood purifying and healing properties of the Resolvent are so great and so rapid that new blood is supplied to the system from which new material is formed. This is the first effective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been suffering from Mercury, Corrosive Sublimate, etc., and there have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., shooting pains of the most terrible character, ulcers, sores, etc., Radway's Resolvent will remove the cause, and the destroyed tissues will rebuild, and the patient will be restored to health and vigor, if such a thing is possible.

If there are sores or ulcers, Radway's Resolvent will cure them. If the glands are swollen, the use of Radway's Resolvent will reduce them. If cancerous humors are eating away the flesh, Radway's Resolvent will stop the progress of the destroyer. If there are pimples, blotches, or boils, Radway's Resolvent will remove them. If there are any of the above symptoms, Radway's Resolvent will cure you. If you have any of the above diseases, Radway's Resolvent will cure you. If you have taken Mercury, Radway's Resolvent will counteract its effects and cure you. If you have Rheumatism, Radway's Resolvent will cure you. If you have Scrofula in any form, Radway's Resolvent will cure you. If you have Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Ulcers

GARFIELD.

The Late President's Work as a Preacher.

What President Hinsdale of Hiram Says of It.

Full Text of a Sermon Delivered by Garfield in 1857.

Life as a Struggle Between Materialism and Spiritualism.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 24.—A great deal of interest has seemed to centre around the question of the late President Garfield's work as a preacher. During the campaign all manner of stories were told about it—some claiming that he was a minister, and others being fully as certain that he was never anything of the kind. President Hinsdale, of Hiram College, who knows more about this subject than any one else perhaps, and who will eventually write the authorized biography of the deceased,

SPEAKS OF THE MATTER AS FOLLOWS:

"He preached more or less before he went to college. At college he preached frequently to two or three small churches within reach of Williamstown. After his return to Hiram he continued to preach until he went into the army. For five full years he preached somewhere nearly every Sunday. A number of churches can be named to which he preached 'one-half his time' for several years. He appeared occasionally in the pulpits of churches where he had no regular engagements. At the great yearly meetings, where thousands gathered under an old tent or in a grove, he was the favorit preacher. His sermons live only in the hearts of those who heard them. They were strong in the ethical rather than in the distinctively evangelical element. He had small interest in purely theological or ecclesiastical topics. He inclined to Coleridge's canon. 'That is truth which finds me.' His stricter brethren found much fault with him because he was not more denominational; some said he lacked 'unction.' But the people, wherever he went, would turn out to hear Garfield preach. He greatly admired the character of Paul the Apostle; and one of his ablest sermons—remembered by many to this day—was upon that subject. President Garfield's connection with the ministry has been the subject of much curious inquiry. Hence it may be well to state some general facts connected therewith.

HE WAS NEVER A MINISTER

in commonly accepted sense. The Disciples' Church originated in a revolt from the old standards of doctrine and polity, and thus gave more room to personal force and inspiration than the older and more conservative bodies. 'To exercise his gifts' was each brother's privilege. Such exercise was directly encouraged. Even the brethren who were known as preachers passed into the ministerial body and out of it with comparative ease. It must be remembered that the Disciples were a young body thirty years ago, and that they had not then attained to their present degree of order and discipline. Mr. Garfield had no other ordination than the consent and approval of the churches. Whether he ever intended to devote his life to the ministry must perhaps remain in doubt. If he did, it must have been before he went to college. The probability is, that, from the time when he began to preach, he held it an unsettled question, until he decided it in the negative. To a few persons in his confidence he announced, as early as 1857 or '58, that

HE SHOULD NOT BE A PREACHER.

That the pulpit took a strong hold of his mind cannot be questioned. No doubt he would have achieved high distinction as a preacher, but he did not feel that he had the inward vocation for the work. His genius drew him to the State by its very bent, as any one who has followed his history can see. His preaching was the source of much good to others, and a means of great culture to him, both as a man and as a public servant."

The following, which I clip from this week's *Christian Standard*, of Cincinnati, the principal organ of the Disciples, is a sermon preached by Mr. Garfield in 1857, as reported from notes taken at the time by the Rev. Alanson Wilcox, then a student at Hiram. It cannot fail to be read with the utmost interest by a much wider circle than ever see the *Standard*. No one will feel badly if I state here what was a well-known fact among Hiram people years ago—viz.: That Garfield was constantly the victim of plagiarism by the young theologians who attended his school. The sermon as reported is as follows:

THE SERMON.

It is expedient for you that I go away: for, if I go not away, the Comforter will not come unto you; but, if I depart, I will send Him unto you.—John xvi, 7.

Life is a struggle between materialism and spiritualism. This may be variously illustrated. Two young men start out together in life. One of them seeks only material things; he serves his baser nature, and gratifies his appetite; and is not scrupulous as to methods used in the acquisition of material things. This case is set forth in the parable: "The ground of a certain rich man brought forth plentifully, and he thought to himself, saying, What shall I do because I have no room to bestow all my fruits and my goods? And I will say to my soul, thou hast much goods laid up for many years; take thine ease, eat, drink, and be merry. But God said unto him, Thou fool, this night thy soul shall be required of thee; then whose shall those things be which thou hast provided? So is he that layeth up treasure for himself, and is not rich toward God."

The other young man cultivates his mind; he attends to his spiritual nature. His honesty and nobility of purpose give him a commanding influence over men; he is trusted by the people as a leader, and a legend is told for spiritual souls, and so lays for himself the

FOUNDATION OF IMMORTALITY AND ETERNAL LIFE.

"He that soweth to the flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption; but he that soweth to the spirit shall of the spirit reap life everlasting."

This proposition is also illustrated in the systems of philosophy followed by men. Some build as a material origin for all things. According to them there is no Deity outside of materialism, and the world made itself. Others wisely hold with the Scriptures that "God is a spirit," and the creator of all things; that the Universe had a designer, an architect, and the Eternal Spirit presides over all. There is a constant struggle between these diverse philosophies, material and the spiritual. This proposition is again illustrated in the life of each individual. On one hand, we are material; if the material gains the ascendency, we become selfish and reap corruption, and are dragged away by our passions. On the other hand, we are spiritual; and, if we now into our spirits, if we cultivate the spiritual nature, we are elevated Godward. The one principle is Devilish, and the other Godlike. Some are, as it were, sitting on the fence, not knowing which of these principles to follow; and so the struggle is illustrated in each individual life.

THE OBJECT OF CHRISTIANITY

is to show the true relation between the material and the spiritual. It does this by presenting the life of Christ. In His life and teaching we have an example of the superiority of the spiritual. In His teaching was of the spiritual nature of His Kingdom: "Ye are from beneath; I am from above; ye are of this world; I am not of this world." "My Kingdom is not of this world." "Rather seek ye the Kingdom of God, and all these [material] things shall be added unto you." "Worship the Father in spirit and in truth, for the Father seeketh such to worship Him." "God is a spirit, and they that worship Him must worship Him in spirit and in truth." "What is a man profited if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"

It is wonderful that in an age of materialism Christ should take no heed of the spiritual nature of His Kingdom, of God, and of man. This is proof of His Divine origin.

He also gave glimpses of the spiritual nature of His Kingdom. He walked upon the water, showing that spirit could be united and rule the impressions on His Disciples that He was a spirit.

THE TRANSFIGURATION

gives a wonderful glimpse of the spiritual nature of His Kingdom. And, when Moses and Elias were withdrawn, the Disciples saw no man save Jesus only. Then a voice from heaven said to Peter, "This is My beloved Son: hear ye him"—as if He had said, "Jesus is my representative on Earth. He will teach you of My nature, and character, and will. He will give you an example showing the supremacy of the spiritual over the material. He will show you that a man may gain the whole world and lose his soul or man, and that all human kingdoms must yield to the born again, Divine and eternal kingdom of God. The first man, Adam, was of the Earth, earthy. The new Adam, Christ, is a quickening spirit. You must hear His heavenly lessons, and thus be translated into His everlasting Kingdom."

Thus Christ taught His Disciples of the true nature of His Kingdom. Thus He continually drew their minds from the material to the spiritual, and from this world to Heaven. Having completed His work, He was going away. This was expedient. Yet, after all His lessons, the Disciples seemingly could not understand Him.

THERE WAS A GREAT DIFFERENCE

between the Greeks and Jews. The Greeks were more spiritual or ideal. They saw and delied a spirit in everything. They saw a spirit in the wind and waves, in the streams and rivers, in the harvest-fields and growing woods. Nox ruled the night; Aurora lifts with rosy fingers the veil of night, sheds a radiant lustre over the Earth, and disappears at the entrance of Helios, who ruled the day. They had thirty thousand gods; and Paul, at Athens, made known to them the true nature of the unknown God.

But the Jews were materialists—low and sensual. They must have some form before them to worship. Aaron made them a calf. They clung to the forms and ceremonies of the law. They were wedded to the material that, when Christ came, they were about to worship Him as a material being (John, vi., 15). In their enthusiasm for Him, they spread their garments, and stripped the branches from the trees, and strewed them in His way as He went to Jerusalem. They looked for a material King in an earthly Kingdom. But Jesus was true to His mission.

He was not carried away from his purpose by their demonstrations and enthusiasm; but, when He had made known the nature of His Kingdom, and had given them an example to follow, He said: "It is expedient for you that

I GO AWAY.

I must go to the Cross and offer myself a sacrifice for sin. I must go to the grave and rob it of its sting and gloom, and bring life and immortality to light in My resurrection. I must go into Heaven and be crowned as Priest and King, return till all enemies are subdued."

I. *It was expedient for Christ to go away that He might become ascended.* When He was here He was local; His personal mission was to the Jews, and few persons could gather round Him. People got on the housetops to see Him; they lowered the sick into His presence; they crowded through the multitudes; and Zaccheus climbed a sycamore-tree to catch a glimpse of his Savior. But, when He went away, in Samaria, in Judea, in Europe, and everywhere, men could look up to Him as an ever-present Spirit and Comforter. The North Star is such to all the people of the globe, and though the sun may be distant from its present position in space 180,000,000 miles, as it will be in six months, still this star will be the Star of the North. So the Star of Bethlehem is ever our guide.

GO UP TO PENTECOST

and see the influence of this spiritual presence on the Apostles. Once these men were materialists; now they are converted and have just conceptions of Christ's reign, and the Spirit is to them as inspiration. Peter, who denied Jesus in the presence of a damsel—who once lost the faith—now is full of faith, and grandly unfolds the Lordship of Christ, and makes known the conditions of salvation. What a change is wrought in him! Henceforth, with a boldness and zeal that persecution could not cause to falter, he ever served his Lord.

Stephen caught the spirit and rebukes sin, and in faith fell on death, and his spirit went up to God. Philip went down to Samaria and preached Jesus to the Samaritans. Paul was converted, and went up to Athens and unfolded the spiritual nature of God, Who commands all men everywhere to repent because of a judgment-day in which Christ is the judge. All of the Acts is but a record of what they endured for their faith. Under the inspiration of the Spirit they were everywhere bold, and went everywhere planting Jesus in the hearts of men.

II. *Though eighteen hundred years have passed, it is expedient for us that Christ went away and sent the Comforter.* We can now look up to Him as

AN EVER-PRESENT SPIRIT.

Some talk of the coming of the spirits of their departed friends, but they cannot take the place of our Lord and Savior. In fulfillment of His promise, "I am with you," and "The Comforter will come unto you," there is one great eternal Spirit ever present with the obedient disciple. By night and by day, in the closet, in the crowd, on the land and on the sea, men can call on Him with the assurance that He is an abiding spiritual presence, and a present help in time of need.

Men are tending to materialism. Houses, lands, and worldly goods attract the attention, and, as a mirage, lure them on to death. Christianity, on the other hand, leads only the material body to dust, and for the spirit it points out a house not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens. Christianity teaches that the converted are to receive the Spirit; that they are sealed by it, and changed by it into the image of God. I have not much confidence in any one who preaches the word alone theory—for God is always with His word, and Christ is in the heart of every believer. I have not much confidence in that man's Christianity who goes after the material instead of the spiritual. I have not much confidence in any man's Christianity, unless he pray and fit his spirit for communion with God. The man who builds his house in the sandy bed of the river knows it must fall. Let every man

BUILD ON THE ROCK OF AGES.

That man labors in vain who does not cultivate his spirit; the student studies in vain, and the hero is not a hero, and his career is not a triumph. But he who receives Christ, and cultivates his own spiritual nature, may see God mirrored in the brook, and flower, and cloud, and sky, and be led up in adoration to Him who is separated from all materiality, and is full of universal love.

To assist men in understanding the spiritual, a few material ordinances are needed. Baptism, an ordinance, derives its efficacy from God. Jesus commanded it. It brings the trusting soul into the death of Christ. Its ends are spiritual, and it enables one to meet and accept God, the man's spirit is obedient to the will of Christ. The Lord's Supper is an ordinance through which our weak conceptions can be raised up to the spiritual Christ. In this simple "in memorian" we not only declare our faith in the Christ of the past, but of the present, Who is alive forevermore.

As these thoughts are now before you, let me ask you to choose the undying Jesus as your

EVERLASTING FRIEND AND HELPER.

Let me urge you to follow Him—not as the Nazarene, the man of Galilee, the carpenter's son—but as an ever-living, spiritual person, full of love and compassion, Who will stand by you in life, and death, and eternity. The hopes of the world are false; but, as the vine lives in the branches, so Christ lives in the Christian, and He shall never die. The Comforter has come, and Christ reigns in the hearts of men.

"All hail the power of Jesus' name!
Let saints prostrate fall;
Bring forth the royal diadem,
And crown Him Lord of all."

BARB WIRE.

A Row About Its Manufacture at Des Moines, Ia.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 26.—A sensational development occurred today in barb-wire circles. It appears that J. H. Coon, who has been manufacturing wire for the Farmers' Protective Association of Iowa at 6¼ cents per pound and three-fourths of a cent royalty to be deposited in a bank to aid in the suit of the farmers against Washburn & Moen, has been dickering lately with Des Moines speculators named Frank Mason and J. N. Rice for a sale to Washburn & Moen. An agreement was drawn up and deposited in the First National, which was to be delivered to Washburn & Moen on payment of $18,000—$10,000 to Coon and $5,000 to Rice and Mason, and all Coon's interest in his barb-wire machinery was to go to Washburn & Moen. Meantime Coon went to Chicago with Judge Cole to secure machine experts in the coming injunction suit of Washburn & Moen against Coon and the Protective Association. Cole and Ben Butler were their attorneys. While there Coon saw Washburn & Moen, and sold to them for $12,000. Cole, being ignorant of this transaction. But Mason had followed Coon, employed a detective to shadow Coon, and found out that Coon was not only going to sell out the farmers but to sell out Mason and Rice. Coming home, Mason reported to Judge Cole, who today sued out an injunction against Coon's delivery of the property in the name of Coon's partners in bondage, who were manufacturing barb wire with him for the farmers. An armed force of a dozen men are in the barb-wire foundry, and Coon's intention to send off all his machinery this morning was thus nipped in the bud. Coon's business for the farmers was very extensive, the royalty of three-fourths of a cent per pound to carry on the fight against Washburn & Moen amounting to $1,000 per month.

THE RAILROADS.

The Red Men of Mexico Frightened Out of Their Wits by a Locomotive.

The special correspondent of the Philadelphia Times writes as follows from Mexico City regarding the Indians' superstition about railroads:

An instance of the deplorable state of ignorance and superstition into which many of the tribes of Mexican Indians have fallen is shown by the fact that not long ago a rumor spread among certain Indian populations to the effect that the locomotive is a sanguinary god; that its mighty voice as it reverberates among the mountains is a scream for blood; and that Indians are sacrificed to appease its wrath. So strong a hold has this terrible idea taken upon the poor people that they have fled to the mountains in such numbers that many towns and villages are entirely depopulated and deserted, while the trembling fugitives hide themselves in remote caves and inaccessible mountain recesses where the terrible shriek of the engine may not be heard.

How the idea originated is still a mystery, and the involuntary smile at the absurdity of the superstition is checked, if one reflects for a moment on the pitiful state of abject ignorance to which a people must be reduced to be able to believe such a thing. Moreover, it is a serious thing, looking upon the matter in a political light, for when the Indians desert their villages, fly to the mountains, and make ready their arms, provisions, and ponies, there is very apt to be mischief brewing somewhere.

Another instance of the terrors aroused for the Indians in this wonderful era of railroads occurred in the neighborhood of Pueblo not many months since. It seems that for some unaccountable reason the Indians became convinced that the Americans engaged on the railroads had discovered that no oil was so suitable for lubricating the wheels of the dreadful locomotive as that made from dead Indians, and, therefore, that the natives were to be caught and killed in great numbers that the fat might be tried from them for this purpose. The alarm arose to such a degree that no Indian could be induced to enter Pueblo for a long time, and finally when their fear was overcome in a degree they would make a long circuit to avoid a certain spot where they feared the Indians were enticed in by irresistible arts.

This superstition had a seriously damaging effect upon certain branches of business, in which Indian produce, such as baskets and mats of all kinds, are bought. One of the largest houses in Pueblo, that, in addition to the straw goods of the natives, found it impossible to obtain the articles required for a long time.

At last the Indians would come with their wares to the outermost "garita," or custom-house station of the city, and send word that if the goods were wanted they must be sent for, for they would enter the town under no circumstances whatever.

Suitable Garments for a Mild Winter.

A few days ago Col. J. K. Wood, assistant to General-Manager McMullin, of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, came to his office without an overcoat, shivering from cold like an aspen leaf. Col. Wood was in a terrible frame of mind and continually muttered imprecations upon the heads of bogus milkmen. After having become quieted somewhat he told a harrowing story how a sneak-thief, under disguise of being a milkman, had made away with his brand new $50 overcoat and his beautiful Derby hat. A sneak-thief called at his house in the morning with a milk can, rang the bell, and inquired whether they wanted any milk. Being answered in the negative, he left. The next morning he again rang the front door just as the regular milkman knocked at the rear door. The servant answered the bell, and the man said he had the milk that had been ordered of him. The girl was bewildered that two milkmen should call at the same time, and went back to the kitchen to get an explanation from the regular milkman, asking the bogus lacteal dealer to wait a few minutes. While she was gone the sot-disant milkman took the Colonel's fine overcoat and hat off the rack, and when the girl returned he had left for parts unknown. The theft was not discovered until the Colonel wanted to don the useful garments to keep him warm while going to his office. The officials of the Alton to whom Col. Wood related his sad tale greatly sympathized with him, and, it being near Christmas, told him to wait until that time before buying a new coat and hat, as they meant to make good his loss. The Colonel felt much better, and gladly endured the mild weather for a few days in anticipation of the fine garment to be presented him. Yesterday he received at his residence a package, and of course he knew at once it contained the promised and much-needed Christmas gift. He joyfully opened it, and behold! there was a fine linen duster with fur collar and cuffs, also a linen jockey club with fur earpieces. To the valuable gift there was attached a card bearing the following legend:

"A merry Christmas—many happy returns, among which returns shall be that of the overcoat and hat. Best wishes for an open winter. Milked. May the winds be tempered to the shorn lamb."

Col. Wood has not been heard from since he received this valuable token of sympathy and friendship, but it is expected that he will appear in his office this morning sporting the new garments so excellently suited for a mild winter like the present one. That they will become him well there can be no doubt.

Incorporation of Two New Illinois Roads.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 26.—Articles of incorporation were today filed with the Secretary of State by the Cincinnati & St. Louis Air-Line Railroad Company, which proposes to construct and operate a road commencing in East St. Louis and running easterly therefrom to the Wabash River at or near Palestine, passing through St. Clair, Madison, Clinton, Bond, Marion, Fayette, Clay, Effingham, Jasper, and Crawford Counties; also, a branch commencing at Effingham and running northwesterly through Effingham and Clay Counties to a junction with the Toledo, Burlington & St. Louis Railroad at or near Holliday, Shelby County. The principal office of the company is to be located at Robinson, Crawford County. The capital is to be $3,800,000, and the corporators are John S. Cooper, Erie Winters, George Bass, and William W. Gurley, of Chicago, and William E. Lown, of New York.

Articles of incorporation were today filed with the Secretary of State by the Mattoon & Northern Railroad Company. The route of the proposed road is from Mattoon to the Illinois Midland Railroad. The capital stock is to be $50,000, and the principal office at Mattoon. The corporators are Ira James, C. M. Dole, J. G. Wright, Thomas M. Lytle, and A. M. Ritter, all of Mattoon.

An Indiana Venture.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 26.—Articles of association of the Cincinnati & St. Louis Air-Line Company, with a capital stock of $3,700,000, have been taken out. The road will extend from Bloomfield, Green County, easterly to the State line at or near the crossing of the Ohio & Mississippi Road; also, beginning at Bloomington and extending northeast to Indianapolis, a total aggregate distance of 185 miles. The Directors are John S. Cooper, Erie Winters, George Bass, W. E. Lown, and W. W. Gurley.

The Vanderbilt-Jewett Troubles in Ohio.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 26.—Attorney-General Nash will tomorrow die a petition in the Supreme Court requesting that the quo warranto proceedings in the Jewett-Vanderbilt suit be taken out of their regular order and be brought before the court at once, with a view of ascertaining whether the consolidation of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company with that of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad Company was a violation of law. It is now understood that neither the Vanderbilt nor Jewett interests desire the case to come up for a decision on its merits.

Miscellaneous Items.

Mr. F. Broughton, General Manager of the Great Western Railway of Canada, has just issued the following circular: "The office recently filled by Mr. Godfrey Macdonald, at Chicago has been abolished, and for the present Mr. M. A. Skinner represents the company there; office 97 Randolph street. Mr. J. H. Porter continues to fill the position of General Western Passenger Agent."

The clerks in the car accountant's office of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway presented their chief, Mr. W. S. Palm, with a Christmas present in the shape of an easy rocking-chair as a token of their regard and esteem.

It is learned that the Wabash Company has postponed construction on its road to Des Moines on account of the unfavorable weather. It has concluded to stop until spring, when the work of construction can be prosecuted to much better advantage.

Mr. J. M. Eddy, Superintendent of the Kansas & Texas Division of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, announces that Mr. L. Welch having resigned, Mr. Norman Watkins has been appointed Trainmaster of the Hannibal to Parsons sections, extending from Hannibal and Parsons, with headquarters at Sedalia.

THE CANADIAN BANKS.

MONTREAL, Dec. 26.—It is stated here that the Government has modified its bank circular so as to include the names of indorsers only who have lodged bank stocks as collateral. The banks are all making out returns, which will be forwarded immediately.

Make life worth living—renew your health. Brown's Iron Bitters will do it.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OU numerous patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m.:

SOUTH DIVISION.

HENRY J. BECKWITH, Druggist, 3201 Cottage Grove-av., corner Thirty-first-st.

J. H. CHAMBERLAIN, Druggist and Stationer, 125 Twenty-second-st.

JUDSON S. JACOBUS, Druggist, 397 Indiana-av., corner Thirty-first-st.

H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and Cottage Grove-av.

S. Q. DOW & CO., corner Oakwood boulevard and Cottage Grove-av., Oakland.

WEST DIVISION.

FRANK SQUAIR, Druggist, 232 West Madison-st., corner Curtis.

L. SCHREIBER, Druggist, 402 West Lake-st., corner of Sangamon.

C. F. UDELHEIL, Druggist, 322 South Halsted-st., corner of Jackson.

H. J. KRAPF, Druggist, 661 West Madison-st., corner Throop.

JAMES H. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 316 South Halsted-st., corner of Adams.

J. H. KNOWLTON, Druggist, 372 West Madison-st., corner Ogden-av.

TH. SUNNICHSEN, Druggist, 240 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth.

MAURICE LEVI, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 79 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 128 North Halsted-st., corner Indiana.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., corner Garfield-av.

CHARLES W. FISHER, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 62 E. Division-st.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

GOODRICH'S DRUG STORE, Druggist, Hyde Park-av. and Fifty-third-st.

ENGLEWOOD.

ENGLEWOOD EYE OFFICE, corner Wentworth-av. and Chestnut-st.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

C. E. WELLS, Post-Office, and Druggist, Evanston-av. near Diversey-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, IN THE Rotchschool or South Kenwood, a pay check, 12 years old, 4 hands high. A liberal reward will be paid on his return to M. W. POWELL & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

LOST—A SMALL SORREL MARE, with side-spring buggy; upholstering much worn. Finder will be suitably rewarded by addressing 14 Fifth-av., Room 3.

LOST—SATURDAY AFTERNOON, ONE pair of linen pillow shams and nine silk handkerchiefs, either on Ogden, Rush, or Indiana-av. If found please return to laundry No. 118 Chicago-av., and receive liberal reward.

LOST—DEC. 26, A $3 GOLD PIECE from a bangle bracelet with initials "J V" and date. Finder will be rewarded by returning it to No. 26,000, Masonic Block or 161 Thirty-seventh-st.

$5 REWARD — LOST — YESTERDAY, between Van Buren-st. and Fifth Presbyterian Church, one Imagile seal ring. Will the finder address T 51, Tribune office?

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BEFORE YOU BUY YOUR PIANO call and look at the "Stock," and other good makers. HORACE BRANCH, 39 State-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S UPRIGHT PIANOS. These celebrated pianos, with others of best makes, can be found at the warerooms of W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams.

PIANOS AND ORGANS

ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS
MONTHLY PAYMENTS
MONTHLY PAYMENTS
MONTHLY STORY PAYMENTS
MONTHLY PAYMENTS
MONTHLY CASH PAYMENTS
MONTHLY 10s and 20 PAYMENTS
MONTHLY State- PAYMENTS
MONTHLY st. PAYMENTS
MONTHLY PAYMENTS
MONTHLY PAYMENTS
PAYMENTS.

THE POPULAR
KIMBALL PIANO,
UPRIGHT AND SQUARE,
AT W. W. KIMBALL'S

VOSE & SONS' PIANOS, UPRIGHTS and squares—established 1851—are equal to any manufactured; ILLS now in use; sold on 10 monthly payments. Call and examine, or send for circular and price before purchasing elsewhere. ADAM SHARP, 270 West Madison-st., corner Morgan. Open evenings.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN FROM the East, of good business abilities and experience, with $30,000 cash in hand, desires to identify himself with some substantial and safe enterprise in the West. Call and correspond. Will refer as to character and business qualifications. No more speculator need apply. S 65, Tribune office.

ALL KINDS OF FELT, COMPOSITION and gravel roofing done at the lowest rates and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st. Established sixteen years in Chicago.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 12 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

CIGARS—JOB LOTS IN 100'S AT $15. IN 50's at $16 per 100. Sent C. O. D. Fully warranted. Price-list free. R. W. TANSILL & CO., 55 State-st.

TWO FIRST-CLASS TICKETS TO COUNCIL BLUFFS FOR SALE. Address M 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A SMALL PAPER Call or address 9 South Peoria-st. W. B. BUCKLEY.

WANTED—TO BUY A DRUG STOCK in a live town. Spot cash. Must be clear, and doing good business. Address, with particulars, Drawer 59, Winnebago, Winnebago County, Ill.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $100 OR $200 to help introduce a patented household novelty in this and all other cities in United States; specialty only for saloons, and pays 100 per cent; has been introduced this past summer exclusively in saloons; enough manufactured now on hand to supply secure capital interested to the right party; will also give share in other inventions I have. Call on or address C. EHMAN, Sherman House, 18 Canal-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—HANDSOME LOTS near Stock Yards for furniture; near railroad; land in suburbs. Address T 34, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A LIBRARY OF GOOD books for family carriage. Books cost $50; will give class. Address for ten days CARRIAGE, Tribune office.

PATENTS.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION secures patents in U. S. and foreign countries; circulars free. "Little Book on Patents" free. Offices: 9 Clark-st., Room 11, Chicago, Ill., and 925 F-st., Washington, D. C.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 241 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage, family, or business troubles. Free. Private to-day.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

SAFES FOR SALE—CHEAP—WE HAVE a large assortment of new and second-hand fire and burglar-proof safes. T. GARNEHOOD & CO., 64 Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—GENTLEMEN WHO suffer as I did will receive by return mail a valuable recipe, free of charge. Address, with stamp, naming this paper, W. H. REYNOLDS, Station D, New York City.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—194 FEET, A GOOD CORner, south of Thirty-fifth-st., offered as a bargain. GEO. M. ROGUE, 3 Reaper Block, W Clark-st.

FOR SALE—1833 FULTON-ST., 2-STORY brick cottage; lot 24x125 deep to alley; corner of Fremont-av. and Fulton; convenient to 2 lines of horse cars. Room 4, 99 Randolph-st. M. J. HIGGARDS.

FOR SALE—BY WM. C. KINNEY & CO., 62 Washington-st., Room 4, very choice residence lots in South Park, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts.

Two fine brick residences—Forest-av., near Thirty-second; bargains.

A large list of residences on all the avenues south; some desirable bargains.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON NOBLE-st., 66 feet above Northwestern railroad track. GEO. M. ROGUE, 3 Reaper Block, W Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A 20-FOOT LOT, SOUTH front, on Wisconsin-st., between Sedgwick-st. and Lincoln-av. GEO. M. ROGUE, 3 Reaper Block, W Clark-st.

FOR SALE—276 BISSELL-ST., NEAR Dorphin, 2-story and basement brick house, 10 rooms and bath, hot and cold water. GEO. M. ROGUE, 3 Reaper Block, W Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON NOBLE-ST., BEtween Milwaukee-av. and Division. GEORGE M. ROGUE, 3 Reaper Block, W Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON DIVISION-ST., between Milwaukee-av. and Noble-st. GEORGE M. ROGUE, 3 Reaper Block, W Clark-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTEEN LOTS ON east side Ashland-av., commencing at corner of Thirty-ninth-st. GEORGE M. ROGUE, 3 Reaper Block, W Clark-st.

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FOR SALE—NO. 3233 LA SALLE-ST., near Thirty-fifth-st. station; lot 25x125; house 15 rooms, 11 rooms on ground floor; has hot and cold water pipes, water-closet, and all modern conveniences; etc.; nicely finished, and very conveniently arranged; will be sold cheap and on easy terms if applied for soon. GEORGE M. ROGUE, 3 Reaper Block, W Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THIRTY-FIFTH, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, and Thirty-first (near of Halsted), these lots are offered for sale to mechanics and laborers employed down-town who are dependent on horse-cars for reaching their homes. GEO. M. ROGUE, 3 Reaper Block, W Clark-st.

FOR SALE—278 BISSELL-ST., CORNER of Dorphin, 2-story and basement brick house, 10 rooms and bath, hot and cold water. GEO. M. ROGUE, 3 Reaper Block, W Clark-st.

FOR SALE—143 FEET ON WEST JACKSON & CO., 24 feet on 22d, by 125 per foot. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 184 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., NEAR THIRTY-first, 100 feet front at 1st below the market if taken before Jan. 1. THOMAS J. POWER, Room 27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON West Lake-st., near Sangamon; price $3,500; easy terms. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 184 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—435 CARROLL-AV., OCTAgon stone-front 2-story attic and basement; lot 25x132 feet deep to alley. A bargain. Room 4, 99 Randolph-st. M. J. HIGGARDS.

FOR SALE—BY R. W. HYMAN JR. & Co., 139 Dearborn-st., 2 story and basement brick houses on Arbor place, near Seeley-av. for $2,800 each; lots good size; houses alone would cost more than this to build.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE AN IMPROVED piece of property on Halsted-st. for sale at $15,000 for which we are offered $1,000 rent on a 5 or 7 years lease by an A 1 party. R. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY R. W. HYMAN JR. & Co., 139 Dearborn-st., splendid lot for manufacturing, being 132x250 feet, corner Seventeenth and La Salle-sts.; convenient to tracks of Lake Shore and Rock Island Railroads.

FOR SALE—A MARBLE-FRONT 16-room residence on Cedar-st., adjoining Union Park. Room 10, 99 Randolph-st. M. J. HIGGARDS.

FOR SALE—BY R. W. HYMAN JR. & Co., 139 Dearborn-st.; No 28 West Lake-st., 2-story brick dwelling and brick house; price very low.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS BLOCKS ON South Water, Lake, Randolph, Washington, Madison, Monroe, Franklin, Fifth-av., La Salle, Clark, Dearborn, State, Wabash, and Michigan-avs. R. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—293 PARK-AV., STONE-front residence, with brick barn; lot 25x from by 124 to alley. Room 4, 99 Randolph-st. M. J. HIGGARDS.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING LOT 66x134 feet fronting Clark and Butterfield-sts., northeast corner of Seventeenth. R. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A BUSINESS BLOCK ON Madison-st., having a good tenant; a good chance for capitalists. Room 4, 99 Randolph-st. M. J. HIGGARDS.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAIN ON Michigan-av., south of Twenty-sixth-st. If taken at once. R. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—3805 INDIANA-AV., TWO-story and basement brick house; lot 24x124 feet; $5,500. R. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES ON ASHLAND-av., corner Sixty-ninth-st., as a bargain.

20 acres on Troy-av., corner Halsted-st.

10 acres south of Morgan Park, near Pullman.

10 acres, corner Troy-av. and Halsted-st.

84 acres, Washington Heights, ready to retail.

Inquire of H. L. HILLS, 163 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT KENWOOD fronting the lake, on east side of Hyde Park-av., opposite Drexel. Also the same block on north side of Fifty-first-st., between Hyde Park and Jefferson-avs.

GEO. M. ROGUE, 3 Reaper Block, W Clark-st.

FOR SALE—100X114 FEET NORTHWEST corner Forty-seventh and Dearborn-sts.; will sell in one piece or in lots. GEO. M. ROGUE, 3 Reaper Block, W Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS at Kenwood and Hyde Park. GEO. M. ROGUE, 3 Reaper Block, W Clark-st.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES IN BLOCKS OF 5 acres each, on Seventy-ninth-st., between R. R. & O. R. R. and Vincennes-av. GEORGE M. ROGUE, Room 3 Reaper Block, W Clark-st.

FOR SALE—600 FEET, SOUTH SIDE, Forty-fifth-st., from Greenwood to Ellis-av. GEO. M. ROGUE, Room 3 Reaper Block, W Clark-st.

FOR SALE—EAST AND WEST FRONTage on Calumet-av., near

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Clark and Dearborn. Engagement of Haverly's Original United Mastodon Minstrels.

Central Music-Hall.
Southwest corner Randolph and State streets. Sixth Melville Upera Company. "H.M.S. Pinafore."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposite new Court-House. Engagement of Milton Nobles. "Interviewed; or, Bright Reflections."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of the Union Square Theatre Company. "Hazel Kirke."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of Jarrett & Rice's "Fun on the Bristol."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Engagement of Leavitt's Great Specialty Company. Variety entertainment.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. West Side. Variety entertainment.

Criterion Theatre.
Corner of Sedgwick and Division streets. Variety entertainment.

Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines street, near Madison. West Side. Variety entertainment.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

LUMBERMAN'S LODGE 77, A. F. & A. M.—Regular communication Wednesday evening, Dec. 28, for business of the evening will be installation of officers. Visiting brethren always welcome. By order of MARSH. FOSBERG, W. M.
E. M. ASHLEY, Secretary.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1881.

WARMER, fair weather, winds shifting to southerly, for this region today.

JUSTICE GRAY is expected to take his place on the United States Supreme Court bench next week.

THE Irish Catholic priests are accused of circulating copies of the pastoral letter of the Bishop of Meath, in which strong ground is taken in favor of the no-rent manifesto.

CAPT. CONNELLY will insist today that Guiteau be placed in the prisoners' dock if he continues to indulge in the outrageous conduct which he has been guilty of since the commencement of the trial.

MRS. THOMAS J. GREENWOOD and two lady companions were thrown from a carriage at Gardiner, Mass., Saturday night. Mrs. Greenwood died Sunday of the injuries received. Her companions were fatally injured.

PHILIP STREIB, of Philadelphia, cut his wife's throat yesterday morning while she was asleep. He then jumped into a creek with the intention of committing suicide. He was rescued and arrested. His wife will probably die.

DR. C. H. ROSENHAUER, a prominent physician residing near Pine Bluff, Ark., was shot dead in his own home Christmas-Eve. Lee Chow, a Chinaman, whose white wife Rosenhauer had seduced, is suspected of the murder.

THE loss by the fire in the bonded warehouse on South street, New York, Saturday night is placed at $2,000,000. A fireman has been arrested on the charge of trying to break into one of the safes contained in the burnt structure.

THE Washington *Republican* says that Col. Riley, of Virginia, has been left a legacy of $25,000 by Col. Preston, of England, whose son he rescued from drowning while crossing the Atlantic to his post of United States Consul at Zanzibar.

THE emigration from Germany to America during the coming year bids fair to be on an unprecedentedly large scale. Already 14,000 passage tickets on steamers leaving Bremen have been secured, and an equally large number have been secured for vessels leaving Hamburg.

THE Rev. Nicholas A. Gallagher, now Vicar-General of Columbus, O., has been appointed Coadjutor Bishop of the Roman Catholic See of Galveston, Tex. The Rev. Mr. Gallagher was Administrator of the Diocese of Columbus on the death of the late Bishop Rosecrans.

GOV. LOGAN has offered to William G. Russell, one of the leading lawyers of Boston, the appointment of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, vice Chief-Justice Gray, promoted to the United States Supreme Court bench. It is expected that Mr. Russell will accept.

IT is reported that the Italian Government is about to consider "the question of more effectively guaranteeing the liberty and independence of the Pope in Rome," in order to avoid any interference on the part of foreign Powers in favor of giving guarantees of international character.

MR. J. A. COOK, who has been manufacturing bath wire for the Farmers' Protective Association of Iowa at 4½ and a half cents per pound, three-fourths of a cent per pound to be donated to aid in the suit of the farmers against Washburn & Moen, has, it is understood, been dickering with the last-named firm, and it is reported, contemplated selling out the Farmers' Association for $12,000. He says, too, the Moline speculators took his contract, and was about to play false to them when one of them had an injunction served preventing the transfer of his property and plant to Washburn & Moen.

PHILLIPS, MARSHALL & Co., of London, have purchased 1,300,000 acres of land from the State of Mississippi. The lands lie mostly in the Yazoo delta, and comprise some of the richest cotton and timber land in the South. It is the intention to improve, cultivate, and colonize these lands.

THE congregation of the church in Washington where the late President Garfield used to worship have decided on a plan for the erection of a new memorial church. Enough funds are on hand to warrant a beginning. It is proposed to erect the edifice on the site including that of the old church. It will be eighty-five feet wide and 110 feet deep.

THROUGH the blundering of the Associated Press man in London in the dispatch received Sunday night the Church of the Holy Cross, at which the terrible panic calamity of Sunday occurred, was located in London, instead of Warsaw in Poland. The number of the victims who have already succumbed is forty, and sixty others are very badly injured, some of them fatally.

THE London *Daily News* seems to think that Judge Cox's court exists for the convenience and self-glorification of Guiteau. It characterizes the trial as a "mad burlesque," in which Guiteau is the person of first consideration, while the Judge seems to be of the last. The same journal thinks that in the steady and quiet persistence of Corkhill the Judge has found an overmastering force.

THE Rev. John Davies, in the course of his sermon at the Chapel Royal, St. James' Palace, Christmas-Day, referred to the appearance of the revised edition of the New Testament as one of the most remarkable events of the present year. The demand for the work among Anglo-Saxon peoples, he said, was an exceptional event in history. He also referred to the importance with which the appearance of the work was awaited in the United States, to which country he said the greatness of future nations belongs.

SCARLET-FEVER of a rather malignant form is raging in New York City. The health authorities are doing their utmost to check the spread of the disease, and for that purpose have increased the number of disinfectors. During the week ending Dec. 17 244 cases were reported, and sixty-four deaths were recorded. The deaths from the disease last week reached eighty-two, of which fifty-two occurred in tenement houses. The deaths on Saturday were seventeen, Sunday nine, and yesterday seventeen.

WHILE the American Irish are contributing liberally to the support of the Land League, the Irish farmers in the old land are contributing liberally to the fund for the sustenance of the imprisoned leaders. The sustentation fund, started only a few weeks ago, now amounts to something like $45,000. But the prisoners anticipate the need of money in future operations, and are determined to use as little of the "sustentation" fund as possible, and will take two prison meals and one substantial or "fund" meal per day.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE calls Mr. Arthur the Acting President, because Mr. Arthur won't do to suit THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

NO; THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE does not call Mr. Arthur the Acting President because he does not act to suit it. It calls Mr. Arthur the Acting President because the Constitution says he shall "act as President." Mr. Arthur acts to suit THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE sometimes, and sometimes he does not; but whether he does so act or not, he must still be the Acting President by the terms of the Constitution, under the authority of which he "acts" as President.

MARSHAL HENRY, of the District of Columbia, reasserts that Mrs. Scoville went to him and asked that her husband be protected. He told her that he did not think her husband was in danger, but even if he was he (Mr. Henry) had not men enough at his command to furnish Scoville with a guard. Marshal Henry thinks, and justly, that there is no danger of Scoville's being attacked, and that his wife is unnecessarily scared. He describes her as a peculiar woman, very much like Guiteau. In reference to the charge of Mrs. Scoville that the Government is lavish in the use of money to secure the conviction of her brother, Mr. Henry remarks that Mrs. Scoville herself has had some of the money, in the shape of witness fees amounting to $900. Mr. Henry thinks that Guiteau should be placed in the dock. In that position he would conduct himself much better than he has been doing.

THE active cooperation of the State Board of Health in the effort of the local authorities to place a check upon the wholesale importation of small-pox into Chicago is rendered necessary by the many adverse conditions encountered in the battle against the introduction and spread of the disease. What with the patients rushed into the city from the surrounding country towns and the arrival from the East of train-loads of immigrants dangerously infected, or in many cases actually suffering from the disease, the situation in Chicago is made extremely difficult and trying. The work of vaccination goes forward with all possible vigor, and but for the fresh installments from the outside world the small-pox would soon be conquered in Chicago. As it is, our city is the victim of the selfishness of the surrounding towns and villages and of the neglect of the railroad companies to attempt to place any restrictions upon the transportation of infected immigrants. The necessity of broader powers in the hands of the health authorities and of severer penalties for those who either through neglect or by intention assist in the spread of infectious disease should be forcibly presented to the State Legislature at its next session, and legislation obtained that will provide more adequate protection to the community.

IN another page will be found a very interesting interview had with Senator Logan by THE TRIBUNE'S Washington correspondent on the subject of Federal appointments connected with Chicago generally, but more particularly in connection with Mr. Penn Nixon's candidature for the Collectorship of the Port of Chicago. Senator Logan says very emphatically that there is not a word of truth in the article in Mr. Nixon's paper which represents him (Logan) as boasting that no appointment could be made in a Federal office in Chicago without his (Logan's) recommendation. In fact, the Illinois Republican Senator accuses Mr. Nixon of direct and positive falsehood. He points out that Collector Harvey was not appointed on his recommendation, that Mr. Charles H. Ham was appointed Appraiser while connected with Mr. Nixon's journal, that Postmaster Palmer was an *Inter-Ocean* editor when appointed by Gen. Grant. In fact, Gen. Logan seems to think that Mr. Nixon's paper had entirely too much to say about Federal appointments. He makes rather caustic reference to Mr. Frank Gilbert, who told him about the Stalwart articles he contributed to the *Inter-Ocean*, but who did not tell him about the anti-Stalwart articles he wrote (if any) for another paper. The Senator refers in detail to the efforts of Messrs. Stone and Curtis and Col. Pierce to secure the appointment of their friend, and to his own objection to having the friend of one of the largest importers of Chicago in the position of Collector of Customs. On the whole, the interview will be found quite fresh and interesting.

FAILURE OF PROTECTION IN GERMANY.

Prince Bismarck can hardly claim to have been a success as a practical professor of the science of political economy. When he had consolidated the thirty States of Germany into an Empire of which Prussia is the central and controlling authority, he permitted himself to be deceived, just as the American statesman then in power were deceived, into a general change of the monetary system of the Empire. He abolished silver money, which had been the standard coin of all the German States for ages, and made gold the sole standard. In his effort to sell the silver he had degraded and purchase the gold he had made scarce and dear, he lost some $25,000,000, and then had to suspend the business. Since then Germany has had nominally a gold standard, but a large amount of silver is still outstanding, and is still a legal tender in spite of Bismarck, while the German Government has had the utmost difficulty in retaining enough gold to perform the exchanges even in official transactions.

The German Chancellor's next step was to embrace the delusive theory of "protection." He would encourage industry by taxing consumers and increasing the cost of production, and reward labor of certain classes by increasing the cost of the necessaries of life to the masses of the people. Germany, by virtue of free trade and cheap production, had a large export trade, which gave her manufacturers a large market in Europe and, in certain lines, in this country. The German Chancellor, under the plea of protection, imposed an increased duty on all the materials imported by the manufacturers; he also imposed new or additional duties on all articles of imported food. The effect was to render living dearer and cause hardship and discontent in the cities and towns. Labor being thus heavily taxed, a demand for increased wages was granted by the employers, and the German manufacturers, though protected by heavy duties from the competition of France, England, and other countries, found themselves at once confronted by the natural, but to them hitherto unfelt, consequences of protection. They found their raw material and their wages so increased that they could not produce their goods except at a cost which forbade their exportation and sale in competition with free-trade England, and therefore their wares and fabrics for export were in large measure suspended. It is true they had the home market, but the great addition to the prices of goods under protective taxes and the increase in the cost of food and other items of living had the effect of reducing the purchasing power of the country. The wages of labor, after deducting the increased cost of food, had less purchasing power than before protection had increased the cost of living, and therefore there were less goods bought in the home market, and the sale of goods for export, just as in our protected country, was largely destroyed. Consumption being thus reduced in both home and foreign markets, fewer goods were needed to be manufactured, less labor was required, mills were limited in their production, and protected labor in Germany has been seeking escape from poverty and distress by emigration to other countries.

Prince Bismarck's scheme of protection has been as fatal to German revenue and industry as his demonetization of silver was to her monetary prosperity.

Eighty-five Chambers of Commerce in Germany have just made their official reports on the effects of the protective tariff since January, 1880, and these reports have been presented to the German Parliament. The new protective tariff has proved a sore disappointment even to its friends. The result is declared generally to be "an obstinate stagnation in all branches of trade." The majority of the reports declare that no improvement in trade has taken place, and that "the home consumption has either remained stationary or has declined, while prices have almost everywhere gone up."

The iron trade has received a stimulus, but "at the expense of other trades." All the large trading and manufacturing districts are included in these reports, and "there is an almost dismal uniformity about the reports." The Berlin Chamber of Commerce confesses that sanguine hopes have given place to bitter disappointment. The cloth-makers and linen-spinners complain that the new duties are ruining their business. Some of these reports are thus summarized:

All the towns on the Russian frontier denounce the protection duties which, by ruining the frontier trade, are pauperizing the population. A Posen Chamber ventures to say that the result of the new tariff has not been so bad as was feared, but the reports of West Prussia and Pomerania are loud in their denunciations of a fiscal system which, says the Stralsund Chamber, has brought about a decline in trade as its necessary result. From Silesia, the Breslau Chamber reports that in that great centre of population, as in Berlin, there is much disappointment that local industries have not prospered under the new tariff. Another chamber declares that the only hope for trade is to return to the free-trade policy of 1865, if only to relieve the pressure of the necessaries of life. Two small Russian ports say the tariff has improved trade; but, as they proceed so to say that a reduction of the duties on particular articles would be a great relief, their evidence is not very decided in its favor. The Hanover Chamber reports that the promises as to the revival of trade under the new tariff have in no degree been realized. Hamburg and Bremen condemn the protective tariff; Harburg says its benefits have hitherto been infinitesimal. The reports from Westphalia and the Rhine Provinces are even more gloomy. Stagnation is general. No improvement is reported in Bavaria and Würtemberg. Baden reserves its opinion, but trade there is bad.

The effect on the wages of labor seems to have been most cruel and disappointing, because in Germany, as in this country, protection found its greatest favor from the rosy promises it holds out to mechanics. The following are included in the reports as to the actual results:

The wages of workmen in Germany have either remained stationary or have been reduced. In no case, excepting among the ironworkers and railways, have they been increased. But, as the prices of the necessaries of life, instead of remaining stationary or of falling, have uniformly gone up, the position of the workmen is much worse than it was before the adoption of protection. "A small number of large industries and joint-stock companies may have reaped benefit from the tariff, says the report from the interesting collection of Reports of Chambers of Commerce, "but for the grand total of other trades of Germany the tariff has proved to be not a protection, but a burden, to national labor."

A letter to a Manchester (England) paper thus describes the situation of the wage-class in Germany a fortnight ago, or at the close of 1881:

The protective tariff shuts out American competition, and the result is that the Germans have to pay from 30 to 35 per cent more for their bread, and more than twice as much as we do for their cheese and bacon. The price of fresh meat and milk is slightly lower in Germany than in England, but sugar, tea, coffee, rice, and all other articles imported from abroad are dearer. House rent, also, is higher; and the result is that even among the richer classes there is a "constant careful pinching, of which we have no idea in England." A German clergyman, who earns "at the best three marks (fifteen pence) a day, has to be content with watery soup. Butcher's meat he rarely tastes. Fowl, too, is frightfully dear."

This is the result of two years of "protection" in the German Empire.

THE evidence is constantly accumulating that the coercive prohibition policy in Kansas is not merely a failure—which previous experience elsewhere made reasonably certain—but that it is positively working injury to the State and actually increasing the amount of drunkenness. The testimony of ex-Gov. Robinson, of that State, himself a temperance man, cannot be dismissed as prejudiced or unworthy of credence. A letter of his, dated Dec. 15, is published by the Boston *Advertiser*, and contains the following description of the comparative condition of Kansas under the operation of the Local-Option law and under an effort to prohibit the sale of liquor altogether:

No one can more deeply deplore the demoralization of Kansas than I do, but it does no good to ignore or dispute facts. I am aware that the Governor (St. John) is in the habit of claiming that "prohibition prohibits" in Kansas, but I know of no reputable person acquainted with the facts who agrees with him; and he has now by an official proclamation admitted the law to be a failure in our larger towns. He might have added to his list more than two hundred other towns with the same propriety. I have been a "teetotaler" all my life; was a Son of Temperance in Massachusetts, and a Good Templar in Kansas, and have given the subject of prohibitory legislation much thought. I have come to the conclusion that local option is altogether the best legislation yet invented. Under our Local-Option law Kansas was, as I believe, the most temperate State in the Union. At our old settlers' quarter-centennial celebration at Lawrence two years ago, between 20,000 and 30,000 people were in attendance for two days, and not a drunken man was seen, yet there were several licensed saloons in the town. I think it was the Rev. E. E. Hale, of your city, who said that he had never witnessed such a sight before. This was the rule all over the State. I did not meet a drunken person about Lawrence once in a year, but all is now changed. Before, no man could get a license without giving a heavy bond, conditioned that he would not sell to a minor, nor to a drunken person, nor on Sundays, holidays, and election-days; also that he was liable for all damage his liquor might do or that the man or woman under its influence might do. Hence no irresponsible character could obtain a license, and the saloons were usually as orderly as other business houses. Now it is the irresponsible characterless scamp that runs the saloon, and as he violates the law no more by selling to all persons at all times than by selling to responsible people for medical or other proper purposes, there is no restraint whatever. Some of our larger towns have restored the license system in fact though not in name, yet the restraints are less than under the old law, and crime is increased in many places. If one town can be found with a population of 1,000 inhabitants where liquor cannot be illegally purchased, I have been misinformed.

The "Local-Option" law, which was found to work so well in Kansas and has been tried with success in other States, gives each community the privilege of deciding for itself whether the sale of liquor shall be licensed and controlled or be prohibited within the domain of the local government. This law is based upon the reasonable and practical theory that no prohibitive sumptuary statute or ordinance can be enforced in opposition to the prevailing public sentiment. Ex-Gov. Robinson's letter on this subject is fortified by extracts from many of the leading journals in Kansas, in various parts of the State, whose observation of the practical workings of the St. John prohibitory law are very much the same as his, and agree with the testimony of intelligent and impartial visitors.

ANCIENT TIDES THE ORIGIN OF THE DRIFT.

The Royal Astronomer of Ireland, Dr. Ball, delivered at Birmingham, England, last month a lecture which is likely to mark an epoch in the study of geology. The general subject treated of was the tides and their influence in retarding the earth's motion. The lecturer demonstrated that such an influence existed, and incidentally offered the first plausible and sufficient explanation of the phenomena of the drift period that we have ever seen.

The drift is disintegrated rock. Sand is pulverized quartz. Loam is a mixture of small mineral particles with decayed vegetation which is itself of mineral origin. The surface of the earth originally was slightly corrugated. Comparatively speaking, it was as rough in proportion to its size as the skin of an orange. In the process of cooling and contraction elevations and depressions were caused. There were enormous fissures, valleys, and mountains, but the surface everywhere must have been granit and quartz and piney rocks almost as hard as adamant. How did it happen then that this hard, rocky surface of the earth became covered with sand, gravel, and soil to the depth in many places of hundreds of feet? By what mysterious operation of nature was this first and requisit condition to the existence of vegetable or animal life provided?

The books say that the drift was formed partly by the alternate sinking and raising of the land surface below and above the level of the ocean, and partly by the action of glaciers. But it may be doubted whether the mind of any reflecting man has been completely satisfied by this explanation.

That the earth has been covered by water many times, is evident. The action of the water and its irresistible power are apparent. But it is not so clear how or why the land surface was raised and depressed. How it could have moved *en masse* after the rocks became sufficiently cooled to permit water to collect on their surfaces has ever been an impenetrable mystery. Nor is the glacial theory any more conclusive. The moraines of glaciers are clearly discernible, and that the action of these immense fields of ice contributed to the general result we do not for one moment question. Still, it is clearly impossible that glaciers should have done all or any great share of the enormous work the evidences of which are all around us. It is only from mountains they move and descend. They could not cover vast plains with drift material.

Dr. Ball's explanation is that the tides were the primary agents in grinding the rocks and pulverizing the face of the earth, producing from granit and quartz, sand, gravel, and mud or clay.

The tides are caused by the attraction of the moon. This attraction is inversely as the square of the distance between the bodies and the hight of the tides inversely as the cube of the distance. The distance of the moon from the earth has not always been the same as now. Astronomers tell us that both bodies were originally parts of the same mass of nebulous matter. When the moon first assumed a solid form it was much nearer to the earth than it is now. Dr. Ball estimates that the distance between the earth and the moon was at first not more than 40,000 miles. It is now 240,000 miles, or six times what it was then, and the distance is continually increasing as the operation of the moon's centrifugal power over the earth's attraction sends it farther away and increases the diameter of its orbit.

When the moon was but 40,000 miles away from the earth, or one-sixth of its present distance, the tides must have been to those of the present day inversely as the cube of the distance, or as 216 to one. And if the ocean tides now rise three feet they must have risen at a former period to the hight of 600, 700, or even 1,000 feet in places. The earth, it is believed, then made a revolution on its axis in three of our present hours. The tides must have been, therefore, not only 200 times more powerful, but six or eight times more frequent than now. Twice in every three or four hours these vast masses of water, sufficient in depth to cover all the surface of the earth except the mountains and high table-lands, were hurled upon the land. The rushing cataract detached bowlders from the granit surface and ground them in pieces; and as the drift increased the grinding power of the water in connection with it became greater. There was power in these mighty rushing floods, continuing for tens of thousands of years, to account for all the sand and gravel drift now upon the surface of the earth.

Dr. Ball put the facts in a graphic way in his Birmingham lecture, thus:

To confuse our speculation we must take some present fact. Let us discard the extremes just indicated and take a moderate rise of three feet rise and three feet fall as a type of our present tides. Go this supposition what is to be a typical example of a tide raised by the 40,000-mile moon? If the present tides be three feet and if the early tides be 600 times their present amount, then it is plain that the ancient tides must have been 600 feet. There can be no doubt that in ancient times tides of this amount, and even tides very much larger, must have occurred. I ask the geologist to take account of these facts, and to consider the effect—a tidal rise and fall of 600 feet twice every day. Dwell for one moment on the sublime spectacle of a tearing tide 600 feet high, and see what an agent it would be to sweep and to perform once of geological work. We are now standing, I suppose, some 500 feet above the level of the sea. The sea is a good many miles from Birmingham, yet if the rise and fall at the coasts were 600 feet, Birmingham might be as great a seaport as Liverpool. These enormous tides would bring the sea with a rush and a roar into the streets of Birmingham. At high tide there would be about 150 feet of blue water over our heads. Every house would be covered, and the tops of a few chimneys would alone indicate the site of the town. A few hours more and the whole of the vast flood would have retreated. Not only would it leave England high and dry, but promontory the Straits of Dover would be drained, and perhaps even Ireland would in a literal sense become a member of the United Kingdom. A few hours pass, and the whole of England is again inundated, but only again to be abandoned.

And to such mighty tides Dr. Hall ascribes the grinding-down and depositing of what are called the palæozoic rocks to the top of the Silurian beds. And the Astronomer-Royal of Ireland goes on to explain how the same causes which have led to the enormous diminution in the magnitude of the tides, as the moon has receded, will lead in the end to a lengthening of the day till it is as long as the long month of that distant future when the moon and earth will each take 1,400 hours to turn on its axis, and day and month alike will last for more than fifty-eight of our present days.

The calculations are so large that they may well dazzle and bewilder the reader; but they do not more than account for the facts of zeology which are familiar to the most superficial students.

ARTHUR, THE ACTING PRESIDENT?

We observe that certain of our esteemed contemporaries are disposed to dispute the designation of Mr. Arthur as the "Acting President" of the United States. But under the Constitution and laws he is nothing else, and can be nothing more.

The President is distinguished in a particular way from all other officers known to our system of government. In the first place he is the choice of a majority of all the Electors for that office and no other. In the second place he is chosen for the term of four years.

Now, Mr. Arthur was not the choice of a majority of the Electors, or any of them, or of a majority of the people, or any of them for the office of President. He did not receive one vote out of the 369 cast by the Electors or one out of 9,000,000 cast by the people for the Presidential candidates. Even as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency Mr. Arthur owed his election to the prominence and popularity of another man. Secondly, the Constitution provides that "the President shall hold office for four years." Mr. Arthur will not hold office for four years. His incumbency dates from Sept. 19, 1881. His term will not extend until Sept. 19, 1885. It will expire March 4, 1885. The duration of it will be, therefore, precisely three years five months and fifteen days. The fact that it will not extend four years is acquiesced in by the entire people. It is cumulative proof that he is not the President, but the "Acting President," filling out a vacancy created by assassination of the actual President.

But there is still another and more conclusive demonstration of the legal proposition that Mr. Arthur is simply the Acting President. The Constitution excliedly confers this title upon him. The Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution regulates the mode of choosing the President and Vice-President. If there had been any previous doubt as to the powers and duties of each it was removed by this amendment, which was adopted in 1804 and supersedes all of the original instrument relating to the same subject. In this Twelfth Amendment we find the following language:

If the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the 4th day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall ACT as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

If one who "acts as" President is not an Acting President we should like to know what he is. The Twelfth Amendment changed the original relations between the President and the Vice-President, in accordance with which they were supposed to be equally chosen by the people to the highest office, and the selection of one of them as President was left to the House of Representatives. After the ratification of this amendment the Vice-Presidency became distinctly the subordinate office, and men of very inferior capacity and attainments have been chosen to fill it. Thenceforth it was impossible for the Vice-President ever to be the President in the full meaning of that word. He was authorized by the Constitution merely to "*act*" as President in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

We hope it has been clearly made out to the satisfaction of our esteemed contemporaries that Mr. Arthur is the mere "Acting" President of the United States.

THE BOURBON OUTRAGE IN MISSISSIPPI.

The public statement recently made by the Chairmen of the Republican State Central Committee and of the National Greenback Labor Central Committee in Mississippi, recently printed in THE TRIBUNE, shows that the shotgun and the various atrocities of the bulldozer are not the only methods by which the Bourbons have kept down the Republican majority in that State. Their statement confirms what has often been alleged—namely: that the most shameless acts of fraud have been committed under the open sanction of those whose duty it was to uphold the purity of the election laws. The crowning fraud was perpetrated at the last State election. In this contest, Benjamin King was the Gubernatorial candidate of the Republicans, Greenbackers, and Independent Democrats, who coalesced and united upon one ticket to defeat the Bourbons, whose ticket was headed by Robert Lowry. The fraud commenced by cheating the combination party out of its commissioners and inspectors of election, whose appointment devolves by law upon the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Secretary of State. In twenty-nine counties, which are strongly Republican, the commissioners and inspectors appointed were in complete sympathy with the Bourbons, or, in some cases, were ignorant, incompetent, and timid negroes instead of the competent representatives selected by the Republicans and their allies. Having "packed" the list of commissioners and inspectors as the first step, the methods of fraud to be practiced were reinforced by the methods of violence which for ten years past have been in vogue in that Bourbon-ridden and negro-killing State. Meetings were broken up, midnight gangs of ruffians threatened violence to colored voters, and even at the polls caravans of red-shirted ruffians, heavily armed, rode up and scared away the timid. At the polls every conceivable form of swindling was practiced. Ballot-boxes were openly stuffed. Tally sheets were reversed, the votes cast for the anti-Bourbons being counted for the Bourbons. The names of voters were scratched off the registry lists. In numerous cases the ballot-boxes were carried off and kept several days by the Bourbons, and were returned after their canvass had been found up to suit their candidates. All this could be easily done, because even in districts where anti-Bourbon commissioners and inspectors were allowed they were not the intelligent and competent persons selected by the committees, but negroes picked out by the Bourbons, and were too timid to act, or too ignorant to read and write, or too incompetent to know what was going on.

What the result was, under such manipulation of votes as this, is shown by the following analysis of the figures made by the Chairmen of committees. The returns thus far made show a total of 127,739 votes, of which King (anti-Bourbon) has 51,904 and Lowry 76,365. The voting strength of the whites is about 95,000, and of the colored population 130,000. The colored vote is Republican, and to this, if there had been a fair election, would have been added the Greenback vote and that of the discontented Democrats. Only three-fifths of the votes were cast. What the political character of the remaining two-fifths was it is not difficult to infer. In the twenty-four strongest anti-Bourbon counties the Bourbons rolled up their heaviest majorities. How that was accomplished it is not difficult to infer. In the whole State, upon a three-fifths vote, the Bourbons ostensibly secured 33,000 majority. If there had been a fair election it is easy enough to see that the anti-Bourbon candidate would have received an immense majority, and, even as it is, the Chairmen believe that a majority of 40,000 was actually cast for him and, of course, counted out, or rather not counted at all, but thrown out or turned over in a lump to the Bourbon candidate.

How much longer is this abominable political iniquity to be tolerated? Is there no honesty or decency in the State of Mississippi? Apparently the only hope is to wait until the wave of anti-Bourbonism which started in Virginia and is gaining some headway in North and South Carolina and Georgia reaches Mississippi. Even then, will the down-trodden, persecuted, and terrorized voters have the courage to rally? Every other issue should be thrown aside, and voters of every class who are honest and law-abiding men, who believe in vindicating the law and establishing and maintaining the purity of the ballot-box, ought to unite, whatever their political principles may be, in an overwhelming onslaught against the frauds and corruption of the Bourbons. Hurl them from power first. Reëstablish honesty of elections and settle political issues afterwards. That is the duty of the people of Mississippi.

NIXON AS AN OFFICE-SEEKER.

Nixon, who declares he has "snatched the *Inter-Ocean* from the jaws of destruction," is not content with having made a spectacle of himself by becoming a clamorous office-seeker, but, *Dogberry*-like, insists upon being writ down an ass by prolonging his lament over his disappointment and chagrin at not receiving the place he coveted. If Nixon had really "snatched his paper from the jaws of destruction" and "built it up into a permanent and prosperous institution," he would not be a groveling, whining officeseeker, for the veriest tyro in journalism understands that officeseeking is incompatible with the application and independence necessary to the conduct of a successful newspaper. Nor would he, after failing to procure the office for which he made so desperate a struggle, have exhibited so much rancor and malice. While crawfishing somewhat from the attack he made on the Administration and the "minority faction" immediately after losing the Collectorship, he continues to insist that "the entire patronage of Illinois should not be turned over to one man"—meaning Senator Logan. This may be admitted; but how feeble and inconsequential the assertion is when it comes from Nixon or the newspaper which he has "snatched from the jaws of destruction." Nixon's only hope to obtain office, as well as the only claim which he set up for office, was based upon the servile services he has sought to render the "minority faction." Had he been appointed, it would have been solely because he was a member of the "minority faction"; there was nothing else to recommend him. But the President, and very likely Senator Logan, preferred that the office should go to some other member of the same "minority faction" who would reflect more credit upon the Administration and be more acceptable to the business public. Hence Mr. Spalding, a Zach Chandler kind of "Stalwart," was appointed instead of the limping spaniel and cringing third-termer, Nixon. Thereupon Nixon and his paper, "snatched from the jaws of destruction," began to criticise the President, Senator Logan, and the "minority faction" for pursuing the very same policy which the aforesaid Nixon and his "snatched" newspaper had always upheld. This course revealed the Nixon idea of principle, and again illustrated the fact that "Stalwartism," so called, is really spoilism; when the spoils are not forthcoming the "Stalwart" of the Nixon stripe goes back on his master. The fact is that Nixon is neither a newspaper-man nor a politician; had he been the former, he would not have licked and worn off the soles of his boots in pursuit of an office; and, had he been a politician, he would not have begun to abuse his chosen leader and faction the moment he became aware that he was not of enough account to waste an office upon.

THE TRIBUNE has sought to save Nixon further humiliation by pointing out to him the weakness of his position, but he hasn't brains enough to see it, and is apparently determined to rush into "the jaws of destruction," from which, we fear, he will not be able to "snatch himself."

WHEN an insignificant person carpet-bags to this city from Cincinnati, and, after editing an obscure office-brokerage concern for six years, aspires to be Collector of the Port, we call his conduct impertinent. That is the long and the short of it. What the office once held by Luther Haven, Norman B. Judd, and J. Russell Jones is big enough to have an old and honored citizen fill it. Such an one Mr. Jesse Spalding emphatically is, and Mr. Penn Nixon emphatically is not.

THERE were 306; now there are 305; Dave Mounit, owing to circumstances over which he had no control, has gone to the penitentiary. But Finnegan is still at large.

MR. PENN NIXON took a liberal Christmas lunch off from the Acting President's boots. Hope springs eternal in the officeseeker's breast.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

When you have company and wish to cover the every-day pincushion with a fresh cover, take one of the Japanese silly pictures, trim the edge with lace, and sew a velvet ribbon on where the lace joins the paper.—*Cost Saturn.*

In stating that Mr. Henry Villard is about to spend $1,000,000 for a new residence in New York, the Boston *Journal* says that "life is a burden in a house costing more than one-third of that amount." Editors know all about it.

Athwart the West[illegible] where dies the day,
A mean reach of stone is drifting;
And in a cottage, old and gray,
The wife of mineral rocks is sifting;
While every moment is wet to her eyes
—Dissolved in tears—the coming rate to taxes.

On the West side, where dies the day,
A mean who's pretty full is drifting;
And in a cottage, old and gray,
His wife her own like voice is lifting;
With every breath she says: "You'll see
The fur fly when he comes to me."
—*Jean Wa Sue Sun Lemond.*

The pale gold sunshine of a spring afternoon filtered through the damask curtains and fell like a tender caress over the feature form of a girl who restored immortality to an old chair that stood near the parlors and just under the piano. The centre window had a light of blue glass in it, and through that the afternoon radiance streamed down upon a costly Turkish rug, just tipping with its turquoise blues the picture of a little now snowless Scandinavian fir tree which reached only half way up her sidehip ribs. "I love my Art too much," Myrtle Manafly had said in low, tender tones when Pizarro McGinness had asked her to be his wife and look forever in the confidence of his love; "to give it up forever, even if by so doing I should win the heart of so noble a man as yourself; one who is such a constant and uncomplaining sucker against the candy store, and whose face never blushes when the baleful gleam of the ten-cent mirror shoots athwart his evening pathway. I know that you are young, and pure, and gifted, and that when you propose to put in the balance of your life working for your board and clothes in order that you may have my dressmaker's bills always with you, the words you speak are not the idle utterances of a heart which knows 'twixt love and selfishness, but the rich, ripe remarks of a mind that is made up for good. But my Art, my Art with a large capital letter at the front end of it—I cannot, must not give it up"—and, kissing him on the forehead with a cold, pulseless, Division street kiss, Myrtle opened the front door for Pizarro, and the dog saw that he beat the record from the front steps to the gate.—From "Wedded to Kirmess," by *Holstat, Jr.*

PERSONALS.

Mr. Gladstone calls Cardinal Newman "the most fascinating writer of his age."

M. Zola has finished a new novel, to be called "Pot-Bouille," for which he is said to have received the sum of 50,000 francs merely for the right of first publication as a feuilleton.

Senator Miller has taken the handsome gray-brick house on K street in Washington recently occupied by Senator Pendleton, and once the residence of Isidor Rasselle, the Spanish Minister.

The Bernhardt means to make capital out of her adventures at Odessa. Persecution for religion's sake being a jewel not before set in her crown, she is said to be boasting with delight, and has already announced a book with the title, "My Escape from Martyrdom: My Trials, Suffering, and Final Triumph."

Convict labor in California is no longer to compete with free white labor. Henceforth the convicts of one of her large penal institutions will be employed in making jute bagging and bags, thus providing the market with an article hitherto produced by the Chinese, and exported in great quantities to the Pac

FOREIGN.

The Panic in the Church, Sunday, Was at Warsaw, in Poland.

Forty People, Mostly Women, Were Trampled to Death.

Sixty Other Unfortunates Were Badly Injured in the Crush.

A Jew Pickpocket Being the Cause, the Jewish Quarter Was at Once Mobbed.

No News Has Left Russia Concerning the Cronstadt Fire.

America to Be Snowed Under Next Year with German Immigrants.

The English Press and Orators Still Commenting on American Matters and Things.

Description of the Region in Which the Jeannette Was Lost Last June.

RUSSIA.

THE PANIC IN THE CHURCH.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—A dispatch from Warsaw reports that the deaths so far from the panic in the Church of the Holy Cross Christmas morning number forty. Sixty other persons were injured.

A DISPATCH FROM CRACOW

states that the persons killed were mostly women.

RIOTS.

A dispatch from Warsaw states that very serious rioting ensued Sunday after the panic. Most of the Jewish liquor-shops and many of the Jewish houses were sacked.

THE POLICE WERE POWERLESS.

In several cases policemen assisted in plundering the dram-shops. Six hundred arrests.

NO NEWS OF THE FIRE.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—No news direct from Cronstadt has yet been received here concerning the reported great fire.

AN IMPORTANT TRIAL.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 26.—The *Official Messenger* announces that the Emperor has decided that twenty-three recently arrested political criminals, believed to be leaders or principal members of the Terrorist party, shall be tried together before a special sitting of the Senate, at which representatives of the local Communal Assemblies are to be present.

SIBERIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 26.—The *Novasti* says the military authorities are considering the subject of the organization of military settlements on the Chinese frontier of Siberia. It is proposed to exempt the peasants there from payment of taxes and furnish them with arms.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE STEAMER CATALONIA.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 26.—The steamer Catalonia, which had her bows stove in while on the way out from this harbor yesterday by a collision with the British bark Helenslee, is being surveyed. Nothing definite has been decided upon in regard to the transportation of passengers and mails, but is probable the latter will be forwarded by the City of Brussels Wednesday next.

The proprietors of the Cunard Line state that the steamer Catalonia observed the rule by porting her helm, when the bark Helenslee suddenly sheered around and came right across the steamer's bows. The Catalonia immediately backed, but too late to avoid a collision. The steamer quickly launched three boats. The Captain of the Helenslee saved himself by catching a rope thrown from the Catalonia. A temporary lightship will be placed where the Helenslee sank as a mark of danger. The Catalonia had several bowplates started, and lost her topmast. Her fore compartment is full of water. The vessel made temporary repairs here, and will return to Liverpool. The mails will go to the United States by the City of Brussels.

THE REV. JOHN DAVIES.

The Rev. John Davies, who preached yesterday in the Chapel Royal at St. James' Palace, said: "One of the events for which the present year will be memorable is the appearance of the revised edition of the New Testament. The eager demand for the work among the Anglo-Saxon community was an exceptional event in history. The greatness of the future of nations belongs to the Republic of the United States, and it is there where the work was awaited with the most universal impatience."

MORMON MISSIONARIES

hold a conference in London yesterday. Mormonism in London has been unsuccessful, but many converts have been made in the provinces. It is proposed to take the converts to Utah early in 1882. Some of the elders will remain to proselytize. A number of them will return to Utah. One thousand five hundred converts have been made in England since August.

FEEDING THE SUSPECTS.

DUBLIN, Dec. 26.—The sustentation fund for political prisoners now amounts to £9,000. It is understood the suspects imprisoned in Kilmainham Jail will henceforth receive one substantial meal per day, to be furnished out of the fund.

THE ASSASIN.

The *Daily News*, on the Guiteau trial, says: "The whole court seems to exist for the convenience and self-glorification of Guiteau. In this mad burlesque, while Guiteau is the person of first consideration, the Judge seems to be of the last. Guiteau is forbearing, even friendly, towards the Judge, so long as the latter does not assert his authority. On Scoville he heaps the most opprobrious and insulting epithets; but in the steady and quiet persistence of Corkhill, in his unruffled temper and quietly dignified manner, Guiteau has found an overmastering force."

THE FENIAN COUNCIL

is determined to proclaim Dublin anew, making it illegal to possess arms without license.

THE CATHOLIC PRIESTS

are circulating in Ireland copies of Bishop Nulty's letter to the priests of his diocese (Meath), stating that land is the common property of all.

ITALY.

BISHOP GALLAGHER.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—A cable dispatch from Rome to the New York Freeman's Journal announces the appointment of the Very Rev. Nicholas A. Gallagher, now Vicar-General of Columbus, O., and lately, sede vacante, Administrator of the Columbus Diocese, to be Bishop of some see ing aribus and to be Administrator in spiritualis and temporalis of the See of Galveston.

THE HAND OF BISMARCK.

ROME, Dec. 26.—The Italian Government is considering the question of more efficiously guaranteeing the liberty and independence of the Pope in Rome, in order to prevent all foreign interference tending to give the law of guarantees an international character.

THE JEANNETTE.

THE MOUTHS OF THE LENA.

Special Cable.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—The *Herald's* special says: Our St. Petersburg correspondent telegraps: To arrive at the mouths of the Lena the boats of the shipwrecked Jeannette must have passed between New Siberia and the Island of Fadierskai, which is inhabited only during the summer by nomads, who arrive at the close of the winter in sledges drawn by dogs. Further on in her course was Lilepetitte and the Island of Stalbavoi. The distance is about 800 miles from the locality of the shipwreck to the mouth of the Lena. These mouths are situated in the most dreary and desolate part of the confines of Northern Siberia. The whole coast was last visited and described by Lieut. Pierre Anjou, in 1823.

PREVIOUS TO THAT

these vast regions, occupying a distance of hundreds of miles along the coast, were explored in 1735 and 1736 by Lieut. Prontschischeff, and their furthest extremities by Lieut. Dimitri Lapteff in 1739. The place where boat No. 2 landed is situated between the graves of Lieut. Lassinus, who perished in 1735 with thirty-five of his companions, and that of Lieut. Prontschischeff and his wife, who perished in 1736. From this point to Yakutsk the distance is more than a thousand miles, through a desert, country completely destitute of population.

FRANCE.

RENTES

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Paris advices quote 3 per cent rentes 84 francs 5 centimes for account.

DISEMBARRASSED.

The difficulties under which the French house in the Indian trade was laboring have been arranged.

JAURES.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—It is stated that Admiral Jaures, the French Ambassador at Madrid, has resigned because of a family bereavement.

DEAD.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—Gen. Jean Auguste Berthaut is dead.

A FALSE REPORT.

M. Pin, Republican member of the Senate for Vaucluse, while suffering from the delirium of a fever at a hospital, threw himself from a window and was killed.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—A correspondent at Paris says the report of the death of Senator Pin is incorrect. M. Pin himself makes the denial.

MEXICO.

RESIGNATION.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 26.—Gen. Trevino has resigned the portfolio of the War Department. Gen. Naranco has been appointed as his successor. Trevino will resume command on the frontier. His command will extend to include Chihuahua and Sonora. Other Cabinet changes are rumored.

GERMANY.

AMERICA TO BE SNOWED UNDER.

BERLIN, Dec. 26.—Emigration from Germany in 1882 promises to become more colossal than in 1881. Fourteen thousand tickets have already been taken for transportation by vessels leaving Bremen for America in the spring. Almost an equal number of emigrants go from Hamburg.

VIENNA.

A MEMORIAL CHAPEL.

VIENNA, Dec. 26.—The Emperor has resolved to erect, at his own cost, a memorial chapel on the site of the Ring Theatre, in which requiem mass will be celebrated yearly for the victims of the fire.

EGYPT.

THE ASSEMBLY.

CAIRO, Dec. 26.—The Khedive opened the Assembly of Notables today.

GEN. SHERMAN.

Gen. Steedman Says He Never Won a Victory, and Would Have Been Dismissed from the Army but for the Influence of His Big Brother John.

Correspondence Cincinnati Enquirer.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 21.—A Cleveland paper today nominates Gen. James B. Steedman for the Presidency in 1884. The old General—the [self-claimed] hero of Chickamauga—lives in Toledo, where he has embarked in his old business, that of running a country paper. He was a "rural rooster" years before the War, and now, after many years, he has returned to his first love, and is the boss of the *Weekly Democrat*, with a Sunday attachment.

The General is hale and hearty, wears gray side whiskers and long, curling silvery hair, a slouch hat, and an old-fashioned overcoat. He still retains the fire of youth, has a young wife and a bright-eyed boy of 13 months, whom he has named Samuel Jones Tilden Steedman. His great namesake said to Steedman when they met, about a month after the birth of the boy:

"General, as far as I know I never had a boy named after me. Will you give yours my name? If you do I'll take an interest in him."

Steedman replied that he would, in case his wife did not object. The wife did not object, and old Sammy has at last a protégé. As usual when old campaigners meet, the conversation took a military turn, and battles were fought o'er again. Finally, Gen. Sherman was alluded to. The mention of that name was sufficient to unlimber Steedman's tongue, and his estimate of the hero of the "March to the Sea" was given with emphasis.

Said he, and his words are here given almost literally:

"I consider Gen. William T. Sherman the greatest fraud in history. He's a pamphleteer, a bookmaker, but as a General commanding an army he never won a battle.

"As I said in a notice I wrote about his book once, in reference to something he said of me, 'It's in very bad taste for a General who never won a victory to criticise the acts of a General who never lost a battle.' I repeat it: Sherman never won a battle in his life. History proves it.

"He was beaten at Vicksburg, he was beaten at Corinth, he was beaten at Chattanooga, and at every other point where he was in personal command.

"He left Chattanooga with 125,000 infantry, for the purpose of pushing Joe Johnston back. He came in contact with Johnston at Buzzard's Roost, forty-five miles from Chattanooga. Johnston had less than 50,000 troops. As commander of the Department of Chattanooga I sent to Sherman's aid 25,000 reinforcements, and he was repulsed by Johnston every time.

"He made an attack on Johnston at Kenesaw Mountain, and was repulsed, losing 8,000 of his best men. He never captured anything but empty ammunition-boxes. He did not capture a wheel of artillery on his advance to Atlanta.

"The only time Sherman ever made an attack and charged the enemy in force was at Kenesaw Mountain, and then he was repulsed with heavy loss. Some time after this he succeeded, by virtue of superior numbers, in getting Johnston back some distance. It is true Sherman's troops won an advantage at Jonesboro, but there is no credit due Sherman, for Sherman was not personally in command.

"This is the truth of history. I tell you, he never won a battle in which he was in command in person. If it had not been for his big brother, Senator John Sherman, who at the time was Chairman of the Military Committee, he would have been dismissed from the army in consequence of the disaster at Shiloh.

"His march to the sea, of which we have heard so much, was a picnic. Why? Because there was no force in the front to impede his advance. He left Hood's army—over which, by the way, he never won the slightest advantage—in his rear, and the victory of Gen. Thomas, the greatest hero of that or any other war, over Hood at Nashville saved Sherman from receiving the just censure of the American people for surrendering the territory acquired by our troops by hard fighting.

"There's another thing—that Bowman letter—a letter written by Sherman to a man named Bowman in Philadelphia, in which Sherman tradneses the Secretary of War and even censures the President because his terms given Johnston's army at its surrender in North Carolina were not approved by the War Department. Do you remember what those terms were? The Rebels were allowed to keep their guns, with the understanding that they would deposit them in the arsenals of their respective States, thus leaving them fully armed to again engage in hostilities whenever they saw fit. Wasn't this a beautiful surrender? He let them keep their guns, and merely exacted a promise that they would take them home. Usually the arms of an enemy are the very things a victorious commander wants to get hold of. Men can't fight without guns. But the great Sherman—paramiloumously said in effect: 'Get out of this now; no fighting here; take your arms along with you.' Had he any assurance that they would not make trouble elsewhere?

"Stanton very promptly annulled the terms, and required Sherman to demand the arms, which was done.

"Then Sherman wrote his Bowman letter. I tell you it contained the very essence of insubordination. It was the worst letter I ever read. And I believe that if Sherman's army had marched into the capital of any other country than this, his troops knowing as they did of that letter, as it had at that time been published, there would have been a coup d'etat, and Gen. Sherman would have been declared dictator. Yes, sir; I hold that Sherman is the author of his own fame, and if it had not been for his brother in the Senate, who defended him and kept him in power, he would have been court-martialed and dismissed the service."

Leaving this branch of the subject, Gen. Steedman, after a pause, related a reminiscence which has never been in print. Said he:

"In 1865, after the grand review of the armies, Gen. Sherman and I visited Gen. Sherman on business in his tent. I had a witness to this at one time, but Este is dead now. It is, nevertheless, true. Sherman told us that night in his tent that after the battle of Shiloh he went to Gen. Grant's headquarters in the field, and found Grant packing his baggage and absolutely weeping. Sherman asked Grant what the trouble was, and Grant told him that he had resigned and intended to quit the army, because he could not stand Halleck's treatment."

"What was that treatment?"

"Why, Halleck had placed Grant second in command, and you know that is no command at all," replied Steedman.

"I expostulated with him," said Sherman, although I had no great opinion of his abilities then, and told him things could not always remain so; that there would soon be a change for the better. I urged him to withdraw his resignation, and this he finally did.'

"After Sherman related this incident to me and Gen. Este, I said to Sherman (this was after the final surrender, in 1865, remember), 'Don't you think that Grant ought to give you the same kind of advice which you gave him at Shiloh?' At this Sherman rose into a towering rage, pirouetted around the tent on one foot, swore like a trooper, saying 'that Stanton had insulted him, and that he could go to h—l' he insulted him by giving orders to his (Sherman's) subordinates, without sending them through him.

"After this, while I was Commander of the Department of Georgia, Gen. Grant visited me at my quarters at the Planters' Hotel in Augusta. While he was there I related to him the scene in Sherman's tent, detailing the interview, and Grant remarked that he had been giving Sherman the same kind of advice."

"That Bowman letter," said Gen. Steedman, "was a most villainous one. Why, sir, if I had written such a document when an officer under Sherman, Sherman would have put me in irons. Some years ago, while at Willard's Hotel in Washington, Gen. John A. Logan and I had a controversy about that letter, and we came near resorting to blows. There's another thing which I have seen printed about Sherman that is not true. It is to the effect that while on the grand stand where the President and all the Cabinet and other dignitaries were seated, watching the review of troops after the surrender, Stanton approached Sherman, extending his hand as if to shake hands, and that Sherman refused it. This is an infernal lie. I was sitting within a few feet of Stanton, who sat there with his arms folded, and reminding me of a big mastiff. He did not even look at Sherman, nor speak to him. It isn't likely that he would. He would have been a cur to have done so."

From the discussion of Gen. Sherman the conversation drifted into National politics, and the preference of Gen. Steedman to the Sage of Gramercy Park as the most available Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1884 was alluded to. Said he:

"I am for Tilden for President in 1884, because he is the only man in the Democratic party with the qualities necessary to organize a victory."

AMERICA STILL FURTHER AHEAD!

The Verdict of the Atlanta International Cotton Exposition—The Willimantic Spool Cotton Pronounced the Best Thread for Sewing-Machines—Two Medals and the Grand Prize.

At the Atlanta International Cotton Exposition the Willimantic Thread Company, a distinctively American institution, carried all the honors and the only medal awarded for spool cotton. The completeness of this latest Willimantic victory can be better appreciated by reading the following extracts from the official reports of the judges:

"*For the best six-cord soft finish spool cotton for machine and hand sewing.* The elements of merit and superiority recognized are great strength and elasticity, rendering this thread peculiarly adapted to sewing-machine use. The colors shown are remarkable for their beauty and variety. Gold medal recommended.

"For a splendid display of thread-making in all its various operations, from the raw material to the finished goods [illegible] giving a complete practical exhibit of this important and interesting industry, a special gold medal award recommended as a deserved recognition of the same."

"For an excellent exhibit of an admirable system of organization and special institutions for promoting harmony and increasing the material, moral, and intellectual well-being of work people in manufacturing establishments. A grand prize of a medal or a piece of plate of the value of $500 recommended as an exemplary award."

In addition to the above, four additional awards were recommended by the judges for exhibits shown by the Willimantic Company.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26.—Arrived, the Caspian, from Liverpool.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The steamships St. Laurent and the City of Montreal, from New York, have arrived.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The City of Limerick, from London has arrived.

PORTLAND, Dec. 26.—Arrived, the Scandinavian, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Arrived, the Germanic, from Liverpool.

LARNE, Dec. 26.—Arrived, the State of Nebraska, from New York.

BUY NO HOLIDAY PRESENT

without seeing Dr. Scott's beautiful Electric Hair and Flesh Brushes. *They always benefit the well*, and marvelously cure headache, neuralgia, dandruff, falling hair, baldness, rheumatism, etc. Price refunded if not as represented. At drug and fancy stores.

VANDALS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 26.—Vandals broke into the old cemetery at Hampden yesterday and broke or overturned nearly fifty gravestones. Two young fellows named McMorris and Maloney have been arrested on suspicion.

Marriage of Miss Crofoots.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PARIS is really and truly so without this week. I hear the sensational marriage of the season, in the shape of the union of Miss Crofoote to the banker Goerz. I understand that the bridegroom is procuring a most sumptuous home for his bride. Travelers in Europe, that is to say those who are habitues of Paris, will remember the handsome private hotel in the Rue [illegible] white stone [illegible] the corner of Champs Elysees and the Rue Bassano, which was formerly the property of Monsieur Casimer Perier. Mme. Perier has just purchased the splendid hotel on the Place des Etats Unis, which formerly belonged to the Duke de Montpensier, so one has been told (no one in the Chateau Eirsten, and M. Goerz has purchased it at the price of $400,000. He intends, it is said, to expend $200,000 on the decoration and furniture. Meantime the fortunate lady may be seen on any of the present sunny days dining in the Bois, with her elegant open carriage filled with pretty, rosy children. Her eldest boy is now nearly 4 years old. The situation rather reminds one of the story told of a young society man in Florence, who excused himself from coming to a dinner-party on the plea that "Papa and mamma were going to get married, and they wanted all their children to be present at the wedding." I doubt, however, if Mlle. Crofoette would have consented to quit the stage just in the light of her talent had not her rapidly increasing embonpoint forced her to do so. She is positively becoming immense, a fatal defect in an actress who aspires to play leading parts. It is best to be an animated shadow like Sarah Bernhardt. Mme. Stern, as she soon will be called, will have quite a society of married actresses to form herself a circle therewith, commencing with the Viscountess de la Panouse (Marie Heilbron) and the Countess de Brionne (Mlle. Schneider). The rage for marrying actresses seems to have crossed the Channel, for I hear that the youngest sister of Miss Ellen Terry, Miss Florence, is shortly to become the wife of a very wealthy English gentleman.

ARE YOU VACCINATED?

The Jersey City Horrors.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 26.—The imagination of the most sensational of French romantic writers never conceived of a scene more grotesque and horrible than was witnessed here today. About a week ago Joseph McAleer, who lived in Willow street, Hoboken, moved his wife and child away from there, because small-pox had broken out in the house. He took rooms at No. 129 Pavonia avenue, Jersey City. A person, however, had the small-pox in that house, and on Tuesday last McAleer was taken ill. Thinking that he was suffering from measles, McAleer went to St. Francis Hospital, and was received there. On Thursday it was discovered that he had small-pox, and the physicians said that he must be removed to the hospital at Snake Hill. McAleer refused to go there, and, as he could not be kept at St. Francis Hospital, he went home. About 3 p. m. today McAleer became delirious, and, in the temporary absence of his wife, made his way into the street. He walked up Pavonia avenue as far as Erie street, and there he was overcome by the cold and exposure and fell dead on the sidewalk. Two drunken men came along, and, placing the body in a standing posture between them, walked it down two blocks to the Second Precinct Police-station, in Grove street. The door-man noticed the appearance of the man in the middle, and seeing from his face, which was black, that he had the small-pox, informed Capt. Edmondson. The Captain at once gave orders not to let the party in, and he and the Sergeant on duty and the door-man held the door and prevented the entrance of the two men with their ghastly burden. The men finally laid the corpse down on the sidewalk and a blanket was brought out of the police station and thrown over it. Some policemen who were in the station at the time took refuge on the roof. Health Inspector Benjamin was informed of the case, and he had the body removed after it had remained on the sidewalk for about an hour. In the meantime a crowd gathered around, but it kept at a respectful distance. Officers were stationed to prevent people from passing on that side of the street, and after the body was removed the sidewalk was fumigated.

Small-Pox at Texarkana, Ark.

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 26.—The *Gazette's* Texarkana special says: "A man with a fully developed case of small-pox was detected this morning mingling with the crowd on the streets. He was arrested and quarantined outside of the city. The citizens are apprehensive the disease will become epidemic.

Small-Pox in La Salle County, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NORWAY, La Salle Co., Ill., Dec. 26.—Nelson, a Norwegian of this place, and two of his children, are confined with small-pox, and within the past week two victims have died of this loathsome disease here.

THE CLEARING-HOUSES.

Report of the Principal Cash Transactions of the United States Last Week.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 26.—From the *Post*: The following table shows the total gross exchanges at twenty-four leading clearing-houses in the United States, twenty-three being for the week ending Dec. 24, and one (Louisville) for the week ended Dec. 22:

New York	$1,108,599,402
Boston	76,000,000
Philadelphia	59,400,000
Chicago	41,130,197
Cincinnati	20,047,000
St. Louis	14,000,000
Baltimore	14,322,925
New Orleans	12,000,000
San Francisco	10,800,000
Milwaukee	4,200,000
Louisville	3,000,000
Pittsburg	3,000,000
Providence	2,900,000
Kansas City	2,000,000
Indianapolis	1,450,000
Cleveland	2,421,000
New Haven	1,200,000
Columbus	1,219,118
Memphis	1,207,844
Peoria	943,536
Springfield	824,451
Worcester	740,321
Lowell	477,207
Syracuse	409,077
Total	$1,393,481,621
Outside New York	284,941,919

The exhibit this week is a most gratifying one, showing that, despite the fact that we are now near the end of the year when business is usually slackened to a marked extent, the general trade is in a healthy and growing condition. In considering the totals given in our tables, the fact must be borne in mind that comparison is really between the six business days of 1881 with five in 1880, since Christmas fell on Saturday last year. Next week there will undoubtedly be somewhat of a falling off as compared with the corresponding week of last year, as Christmas this year will be very generally observed Monday. That the gain for this week has been exceedingly large can be seen by comparison with the figures of last week. The total footing for the twenty-four cities this week amounts to $1,393,481,621, against $1,034,738,498 in twenty-four cities last week. The percentage of increase this week as compared with the corresponding week last year amounts to 34.8 per cent, against the decrease of 12.2 per cent last week and an increase of 2.6 per cent the previous week. In New York the percentage of increase is 53.2 per cent, against a decrease of 21.9 per cent last week and 1.5 per cent the previous week. In this city business is wholesale and retail for the second last week of the year has been to a remarkably full aggregate. A more decided speculative interest has been evinced in the prominent favorits of the produce list. There has been a fairly large speculation in stocks and cotton outside of New York. Clearings show a large gain on percentage of increase, it being 23.6 per cent this week, against 10 per cent last week and 6.9 per cent the previous week. Among Eastern cities, Boston again appears above the line, showing an increase of 34.6 per cent, against a decrease of 6.3 per cent last week and 13.1 per cent the previous week. The general trade in this city is rather quiet. Philadelphia, where the iron trade is more promising, gained 46.6 per cent, against 3.4 per cent last week and 6.9 per cent the previous week. Baltimore, where there has been great activity in the lumber interest, has gained 17.8 per cent, against 3.3 per cent last week. The manufacturing cities continue to show large and increasing gains. In the South, New Orleans shows a gain of 6.1, against 7.1 per cent last week. The Western cities, as far as heard from, show large gains.

DIED ON THE CARS.

A child of one of the passengers by the steamship Allemania, from London, died on the train last night at the Illinois Central depot. The disease of which it died is not contagious.

A Royal Haven of Beef.

The royal baron of beef destined to grace Queen Victoria's table on Christmas-Day weighed about 80 pounds. It was cut from a prime red and white Short Horn, fed by the Duke of Connaught, at Bagshot Park, which fetched £73 at her Majesty's recent sale at Shaw Farm. The large joint was to be roasted at Windsor Castle and forwarded to Osborne.

The Sanitary Engineer of New York is published Thursday at 140 William st. Interesting to every one. 10c. All newsdealers.

No More Sick Headaches if You Use Carter's Little Liver Pills. No purgative

NEW YORK.

Gould Has Captured All New York's Elevated Railways.

A Public Scandal Attaching to the Manner of Their Conquest.

Record of the Year's Exports of Live Stock and Fresh Meats.

Fatal Affray Between a Gang of Bloodthirsty and Vindictive Italians.

The Eisteddfod—Increase of Scarlet-Fever—President Arthur and His Visitors—Other Items.

THE ELEVATED ROADS.

A PUBLIC SCANDAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The *Times* says: A small clique, the principal members of which are Jay Gould, Russell Sage, and Cyrus W. Field, have recently succeeded in acquiring, at a small cost to themselves, the control of the elevated railway system of this city, and the manner in which they have acquired it is a public scandal. Enough appears on the surface to show that Gould and his associates organized a "bear" campaign which resulted in greatly depressing the price of the stocks, Manhattan particularly; that, in their efforts, they found efficient aid in the misuse of the forms of law and in the extraordinary conduct of Attorney-General Ward and Judge Westbrook, of the Supreme Court; that they then bought in the stock when it was low in price, and when batches of it were let loose on the market by timid holders whom their tactics had frightened, and that they thus put themselves in control of

A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY.

The Attorney-General, who began with the asserted determination of putting an end to that swindle on the public, the Manhattan Company, ended by peacefully dropping his proceeding, brought in the name of the State, and by letting the stock-jobbers have their own way, and a Supreme Court Judge so far forgot himself as to help along the scheme by holding court in the private office of the stock speculator who figures as a principal in these transactions.

A SPECIAL FEATURE OF THE STORY

is the exhibition of the extraordinary manner in which Gould used the columns of his newspaper, the *World*, for stock-jobbing purposes; how it was useful in "bearing" stocks before he acquired control of a company, and in "bulling" the same stocks after he got control, and when it was to his interest to have the market value of his property enhanced. The authenticated incidents and public records of

THIS HUGE PIECE OF STOCK-JOBBING

tell their own story. There is no interpretation to be put upon them except that which their plain meaning furnishes. The course pursued by Jay Gould, Cyrus W. Field, and Russell Sage from first to last is clear and unmistakable. The help given by ex-Judge Dillon and Mr. Hopkins is of a kind not to be misunderstood. But the public is chiefly concerned with the action of Attorney-General Ward and Judge Westbrook, without which the whole project would have been impracticable. Gould and his accomplices won millions of dollars, and have made

A POWERFUL MONOPOLY

of the rapid transit system of the city under their own control. The Receivers and lawyers have reaped profits in the line of their private business according to such methods as were consonant with their notions of professional conduct. But what are the gains of the public officials who lent themselves or sold themselves to the service of the stock operators?

EXPORTS OF MEAT.

THE YEAR'S RECORD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The *Times* says that the exports of live stock and fresh meat from this port during the year ending Nov. 30, 1881, aggregate in value $10,558,809, more than one-half of which sum is represented by fresh beef. Horned cattle, 89,998 in number, comes next in point of value, being worth $8,994,895, nearly $100 each. We sent away 92,441 sheep, valued at $317,794; 873 horses, worth $385,190; 1,868 mules, valued at $201,180; and 1,706,184 pounds of fresh mutton, worth $183,397; hogs, 5,788, valued at $44,002. The quantity of fresh beef exported was 60,211,653 pounds, and its value was $5,028,511.

A FATAL AFFRAY.

MURDEROUS ITALIANS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Four Italians were stabbed in an affray this afternoon. One of them will die from the effects of his wounds. The scene of the affray is a row of tenements known as the "Barracks," and immediately in the rear of police headquarters. The occupants of these houses are Italians of the lowest order, and similar affrays frequently occur. The police found Pasquale Laurino in front of one of the houses bleeding to death from a stab-wound in the stomach, and alongside him lay his cousin, Antonio Laurino, who had received a dangerous wound in the back. They were both

REMOVED TO THE HOSPITAL.

Valetero Lapadora, who was stabbed in the back, and Francisco Rouso, who was stabbed in the shoulder, were found in the buildings. They were taken to the hospital as prisoners. The Italians said the stabbing was done by a stranger who was intoxicated, but a witness stated that the dead man (Pasquale Laurino) was first stabbed by Lapadora with a pair of shears, and a general fight ensued. The ante-mortem statement of Antonio Laurino was taken by the Coroner. He said he was speaking for to his brother when an unknown Englishman stabbed him without cause. The theory of the police is that the fight was the result of a dispute arising between the two parties when they resided in Italy, all of them being natives of Salerno.

ITEMS.

THE EISTEDDFOD.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The New York City Eisteddfod took place today at Chickering Hall. At the morning session H. G. Jones, of Pennsylvania, presided, and the competition for prizes in singing, essays, and translations commenced. Miss Campbell, of New York, won the prize in singing, and the prize for home singers was divided between H. M. Hywat, of New York, and H. E. Jones, of Hyde Park, N. J. E. J. Morris, of North, Pa., won the prize for the best essay on "The Influence of Nonconformity on Liberty." In the afternoon session the Rev. S. Ireneaus Prime presided, and Benjamin Thomas, of Pennsylvania, was awarded the prize for the best essay on "The Institution and Perpetuity of the Sabbath."

RAVAGES OF SCARLET-FEVER.

Scarlet-fever is increasing in this city at a threatening rate, and, according to the returns of last week, is assuming an unusually malignant form. The health authorities have ever the emergency by increasing the number of disinfectors, and more if necessary will be appointed. During the week ended Dec. 17 966 cases were reported, and sixty-four deaths recorded. The record of the week ended Saturday last will probably approach 300. The number of deaths during the week from this disease was eighty-two, of which fifty-two were in tenement houses. Saturday seventeen persons died from the same cause, on Sunday nine, and today seventeen.

SATURDAY NIGHT'S FIRE.

The losses by fire in the South street bonded warehouse Saturday night are placed at $2,000,000. Boston straw goods suffered to the extent of $60,000. The Board of Fire Underwriters met today to consider the losses. The fireman arrested on a charge of attempting to force open one of the safes in Covert, Acker & Co.'s office, was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court today, and remanded for examination.

OBSERVING CHRISTMAS.

Christmas holiday was observed today by the almost entire suspension of business. All Government offices—National, State, and municipal—were closed. The theatres were crowded at both afternoon and evening performances.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR

remained at his home today and received a large number of callers. Among those who called upon President Arthur were Gen. U. S. Grant, ex-Senator Roscoe Conkling, John Jacob Aster, William H. Evarts, Jay Gould, Hugh J. Hastings, W. J. Hurlbert, James Selligman, and others. The President received many handsome floral designs.

DIED OF MELANCHOLIA.

Bridget Clarke, aged 67, of No. 197 Avenue A, died Christmas Day of melancholia. For the past twenty years she had once voluntarily left her house, preferring not to mingle with the world.

THE REMAINS OF JOHN ORVILLE EVANS,

President of the Mutual Union Telegraph Company, who died Sunday, were taken tonight to Fayetteville for interment, accompanied by several friends and Mrs. Evans.

SMALL-POX.

There were three deaths today in Jersey City from small-pox.

PEDESTRIANISM.

In the pedestrian contest, Ennis and Gettings have withdrawn. The attendance tonight is small. The score at 11 o'clock was: Hart, 120 miles; Howard, 110; Fitzgerald, 110; Cox, 109; Lennox, 110; Eisen, 100; Hartz, 110; Edwards, 110; Horsman, 100; Waldo, 90; Curtis, 80; Curran, 70; Krohne, 90.

THE SOCIALISTS.

At a convention of the Socialistic-Labor party tonight, Dr. Dogai delivered an address advocating that the constitution be changed so as to afford more protection to the interests of labor.

RUGBY, TENN.

Letter from the Tennessee State Commissioner of Agriculture.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 20.—*To the Editor of the New York Tribune:* Having read in the newspaper press various and contradictory statements in regard to the condition and prospects of the English colony at Rugby, in Morgan County, this State, I recently paid a visit to the settlement for the purpose of ascertaining its true condition and prospects.

The colony is located on the Cumberland Plateau. The climate is salubrious and the location beautiful. The town is seven miles west of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad. The soil is of a light, sandy character resting upon a stratum of yellowish clay, which in turn rests upon a friable sandstone. The forest growth consists of various kinds of oak, intermingled with yellow and white pine. The surface of the country is gently undulating, but occasionally gashed with a deep hollow. Within a few miles of the settlement valuable coal mines have been opened, and are now being worked with profit. The settlement contains some fifty or sixty residences. Some of these structures are scarcely more than shanties, while others are of more pretentious character. There are also several offices, storehouses, a church, and other buildings. A road has been graded from Rugby to the railroad at Sedgemoor, a distance of seven miles, and at some points has been covered with broken stone. Some small pieces of ground have been inclosed, and attempts at cultivation were made during the past year. There seems to have been a deplorable want of executive ability in the management, a want of adaptation of the means to the ends. Failing apparently to comprehend the difference between the proper management of an old estate in England and a settlement in the wilds of America, the Directors have blundered sadly. Perhaps their mistakes were natural, but they were none the less injurious. Despite, however, the misfortunes and the mismanagement which have so seriously retarded the progress of the colony, it is not just to pronounce the enterprise a failure. It is true that it has failed to meet the extravagant expectations of overzealous enthusiasts who fondly dreamed of an Arcadia upon this lofty plateau, but there are still in this enterprise abundant elements of success. The location is beautiful, the climate is glorious, the atmosphere exhilarating, the soil is capable of profitable cultivation, and the development of the coal mines may be made a source of great wealth. The "one thing needful" is for the management to comprehend the genius of this country, and to adopt a wiser and more liberal policy—a policy which will stimulate instead of repress individual enterprise, encourage settlement, promote harmony, and develop the resources of the country. I predict the ultimate success of this enterprise. How soon this prediction shall be fulfilled will depend upon the readiness with which the general line of policy which I have hastily sketched shall be adopted. The stockholders and proprietors cannot afford to fail. They must and will find the way to success.

A. W. HAWKINS,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

BLOODY AND BRUTAL.

A Negro Slashes a White Man with a Razor on the West Side—A Man's Head Kicked to a Jelly on the North Side.

A negro named Will James, who has a barber-shop at No. 61 South Desplaines street, made a desperate attack upon a white man early this morning in front of a restaurant at No. 65 South Desplaines street. James and the white man, whose name is Edward Lewis, and who lives at No. 104 West Washington street, were in this restaurant at the same time, and while chatting together spoke of a Chinaman they both knew. Their opinions concerning him were very unlike, and after a few hot words James went to his shop near by, secured a razor, and, posting himself outside the restaurant door, awaited Lewis, who had nearly finished his meal. As the young man emerged into the street James attacked him with his razor. The first stash cut a horrible gash, extending from the ear to the mouth on the right side, and a second laid his face open from the bridge of the nose to the chin, exposing the teeth and tongue on that side. Lewis was then tackled by Dr. Bergson, and afterward removed to the County Hospital by the Union street patrol-wagon. James had eluded arrest up to 6 o'clock this morning.

Randolph Pritzkow, a young man who chanced to be in Richard Custer's saloon, No. 64 West Madison street, last night, was assaulted by one of the other young fellows. Two of whom are supposed to be William Quiles and Edward Kent, and brutally kicked about the face and head. The two suspected fellows were arrested and locked up at the Chicago Avenue Station. Dr. Higgins attended the injured man, who is in a bad way, his head and face having been terribly bruised and cut.

A DESPERATE ATTACK

Made by Francis Knappert upon Two Companions—Possibly a Murder.

During the early portion of last evening four men, named Francis and Emil Knappert, Albert Maestar, and John Stattler, had a dispute, Stattler and Maestar having interfered in a row between the Knappert brothers in Ford's saloon, at No. 147 Fullerton avenue. For a time it looked as if the matter had been settled, and they all left the saloon together. At the corner of Webster and Clybourn avenues the row was renewed, and Francis Knappert, having a knife in his hand, struck at the party by the others, drew an knife and attacked Stattler and Maestar. The latter got out in fighting shape, one wielding a chair and the other a knife, and succeeded in driving Knappert and his brother to their home, where the latter, after being severely cut about the face and head, succeeded in locking the door, and would not admit his assailants. Knappert was then arrested and locked up at the Chicago Avenue Station, but he will be held to await the result of the men's wounds.

A Gas Stoker Will Shortly Be Two-

A YEAR'S MURDERS.

There Were Only Thirty-seven in Chicago During 1881.

The Stories Surrounding These Cases of Fatal Blood-Letting,

And the Punishment, Where There Was Any, for Messieurs, the Murderers.

The year which is now all but closed has witnessed its full share of fatal blood-letting in Chicago. There are five remaining days, however, time enough for the criminally-disposed to add to the already long list and yet not half try. The bloody record for the year, and the disposition up to date of the murderers who heaped to make it so, is set forth below:

NO. 1.

The first killing of the year was that of Paddy Ryan, a lad of only 14 years, thoroughly hardened, and likely to prove a troublesome scientist, who was shot in the afternoon of Sunday, Jan. 2, in a faction fight between rounds and thieves from the South and West Sides, who disputed the possession of a piece of ice in the river near the railroad bridge at Sixteenth street for skating purposes. Ryan died some days later, but up to the very last breath stubbornly refused to tell who shot him. The police arrested several young desperadoes, but as nearly all of them possessed revolvers and fired them indiscriminately in the fight, it was impossible to prove up the killing against any one of them.

The next killing recorded was that of Peter Smith, a young man of 17 years, living with his parents at No. 155 McGregor street, who died Feb. 20 from the effects of a knife-wound in the abdomen, inflicted four days before by Peter Savage, 18 years old, living at No. 89 Elgin street. The row in which he was injured was brought about by his attempting to hold up Savage for the purpose of robbing him of about $1.50 he had. Savage was brought to trial May 13, and, pleading guilty, was sentenced to four years in the Reform School.

OLD MAN STERN.

Sunday, Feb. 27, Lazarus Stern, an eccentric old Hebrew, living alone in a room at No. 367 Clark street, was found dead in bed in that condition which seemed to suggest foul play, but the following day the authorities concluded there was nothing in the case, and the Coroner's jury closed it up, as they thought for good, by returning a verdict to the effect that he caused by apoplexia from asthma hastened by intoxication. This verdict stood until July 7, when the police made public the result of investigations, showing that the old man was actually murdered to death by two colored men, named Ephraim and Charles H. Denson, and a cripple, Austin Burns, who made their way into his room for the purpose of carrying out a plot for robbing him, which plot had been concocted by Max Webber, Rudolph Van Hazen, Austin Burns and other boys of the neighborhood, who supposed the old man wealthy. The parties have all been arrested, but the case has not yet been brought to trial.

On the morning of Sunday, March 13, occurred the murder of George Mollride at the Wabash Avenue Pavilion by Harry Gilmore, a thief and confidence-man, who is yet a fugitive from justice. Mollride was in the employ of Bill Simpson, a horse jockey, and went to Gilmore's room, Mrs. Johnson, to ask Bill, who had been out on a spree all the previous night with Gilmore and Ad Snell, the proprietor of the pavilion, to come home. The murder was a cold-blooded one, and Gilmore from the first never dared to face its fatality by surrendering himself.

Closely following, on the night of Monday, March 21, came

THE TERRIBLE DOUBLE TRAGEDY IN THE TOWN OF LAKE VIEW.

Charles H. Cram, a well-to-do business man, and the father of a large family, was shot dead by a young rake named Willie Seymour, who broke to the house for the purpose in a sleigh with a prostitute for his only companion. The assassin, immediately upon seeing his victim fall, fired two shots into his own breast, and expired almost on the instant. Young Seymour was a nephew of Mr. Cram's second wife, and had been forbidden to pay her any further attention, or to call at the house, and the young lady herself had been put under restrictions designed to prevent her from either meeting or corresponding with him. The shooting, it is said, a number of reasons for what they did; but, to avoid scandal, these reasons were never made public.

On night of April 18 John Hauck, an aged watchman at Goodwille's box-factory, corner of Union and Kinzsbury streets, was shot in the right cheek just below the eye by an unknown assassin, who succeeded in getting him to open a door by throwing stones against it. Death succeed from a lack of nourishment on the afternoon of May 4. The murderer was never apprehended.

Sunday, May 22, Ring Mayer, the keeper of a little restaurant at No. 250 Clark street, shot and mortally wounded Charles Peyton, colored, with whom he had a quarrel in consequence of a previous encounter between their wives. Peyton undoubtedly meant to kill Meyer, as a loaded revolver was found in his hand when he was picked up. Peyton died several days later, Meyer was held over, and June 21, despite a good showing that he fired in self-defense, was given twelve years in the penitentiary. The verdict was regarded as unjust, and he will be given a new trial. July 11 the indictment was stricken from the docket on motion of the State's Attorney.

Then came the discovery of

THE HEADLESS CORPSE

of a murdered man in the woods at Winnetka, May 31. After a thorough police and coroner's investigation it was finally concluded that the remains were those of Ignas Hopf, of Mossersdorf, Bohemia, who fled to this country in consequence of his proving a defaulter to the Bunicipality to the amount of 400 guilden. To the perpetrators of this there is no clew to his murderer, nor is there likely to be.

Joseph Stuber, a saloonkeeper at No. 2647 Cottage Grove avenue, was attacked on the night of June 15 by four colored men, named John Ford, P. Ford, Michael Fox, and Daniel Hartnett, employés of the Union Brewery, which concern Stuber has ceased to patronize, in consequence of injuries received at their hands Stuber died May 16. The grand jury failed to indict his assailants.

Friday morning, June 3, Thomas Burns deliberately shot and killed Charles Edward Bell, his partner in the saloon business at No. 583 Clark street, while the latter was lying asleep in bed. At his trial, in September, Burns threw himself upon the mercy of the Court, and attempted to show extenuating circumstances, but was given twenty years.

Shortly following, on the night of Sunday, June 12, in the midst of a terrific rain-storm, with agonizing accompaniment, the lamented

Police-Officer

TIM MAHONEY

was shot dead on the corner of Halsted and "D" streets by two burglars whom he had just placed under arrest. The murderers had just ransacked a house on Emerald avenue, but were captured by Officer Mahoney before they could escape with their booty. The murderers were tried, convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for life. All save the one who fired the fatal shot have been pardoned out.

Sunday, June 26, Esther Rose, colored, stabbed and killed Edward Stenard, also colored, in the Owl-Club rooms, where both were employed as waiters. Rose pleaded guilty and was given twenty years.

June 28, John Haas died at his home, No. 2211 Hanover street, from the effects of a knife-wound in the neck inflicted by Bernard, alias "Barney" Murphy. The quarrel was a result of Murphy kicking a dog which had attacked him. Murphy and his uncle, John B. Kiron, who took part in the brawl, were held over to the Criminal Court, but as Murphy, who alone knowingly the assault, made out that he acted accidentally rather than intentionally, both got off. Recently Murphy was sent to Joliet for four years upon a charge of highway robbery, which he bitterly denied.

Sunday, June 27, Capt. Ben Hyster shot and mortally wounded John Baptist Schumacher, a German, whose stable was opposit Hyster's house, in the rear of No. 44 Franklin street. Schumacher died the next day, the shot in self-defense, but the post-mortem statement of the wounded man and the testimony of at least one eye-witness gave him the lie direct. Dec. 10 a jury, after a large part of business-men, found Hyster guilty, and fixed his sentence at four-teen years.

A CELESTIAL CUTTER.

On the night of Saturday, June 11, Wing Lee, a Chinese laundryman doing business in the basement of No. 259 Clark street, inflicted a severe, if not dangerous, knife-wound in the neck of Charles Mansfield, with whom he quarrelled about the price for washing a shirt. Mansfield had come three weeks later of blood-poisoning, and the County Hospital, Wing was promised a good deal worse, and Oct. 10 the jury, after being chased, disagreed, and he was subsequently discharged from custody.

John N. Peter Dreyfus, alias "Black Pete," a desperado, who had figured conspicuously about his saloon at No. 1 Custom-house place, was shot dead on the premises of Jesse Spencer, a negro, at No. 3 Dearborn avenue. He escaped, but a few days later was found on the prairie with a bullet in his head, and the murderous Spencer in his hands. By his severely

cut he deprived his four young children of their only guardian and support—a third mother.

On the morning of the Fourth of July, James Cunningham, a jealous Irishman, living at No. 2021 Deering street, armed himself with a carving-knife, and in full view of a little daughter, dragged her mother partially out of bed, twice plunged the weapon in her breasts, and then attempted to cut her throat. Sept. 23, having entered a pitiful plea of guilt, he was sentenced for life to the penitentiary.

The afternoon of the same day Joseph Martin, furrier, while partially intoxicated, and in a celebrating humor, drew a revolver in Mrs. Schmidtbauer's saloon, at No. 139 Thirteenth street, and fired one shot, which struck and killed Mrs. Schmidtbauer's little daughter, Katie, aged 6½ years. He gave himself up to the authorities, and was held to await the action of the grand jury upon a charge of criminal carelessness, but that body failed to indict him.

Early July 19 Thomas Barrick, a soap-and-dance man, was found dead at the foot of a stairway in a building at No. 291 Fourth avenue. The police arrested James Henry Brown, Andrew Jackson, Maud Lewis, and Hattie Meldrew Jackson, Maud Lewis, and Hattie Meldrew Jackson, all colored, and William Gaw, white. At the inquest Brown was held without bail to await the action of the grand jury, it having been shown that in a quarrel he threw Barrick down-stairs and broke his neck. In this case also the grand jury failed to indict.

Sunday evening, July 24, John Rohan, stevedore, stabbed and killed a drunken companion named James Williams on the sidewalk in front of No. 11 Michigan avenue. Rohan escaped and has never been captured.

A NIGHT OF BLOOD.

Aug. 1 is a day long to be remembered in the criminal annals of Chicago, as not less than three atrocious murders happening in close succession after 8 o'clock in the evening. The first in order was the killing of Denis Mahoney by a negro named Jerry Milligan, who had been steadily going to the bad during the four years he lived with a notorious wench known to the police as "Camel-Backed Ann." Mahoney and two companions, James O'Mara and Frank Lyons, were partially intoxicated, and so blocked the sidewalk at the corner of Twelfth and State streets that Milligan and his mistress say they could not pass. A quarrel was the result. Milligan had suffered no injury, when he fired two shots in succession, killing Mahoney and dangerously wounding O'Mara. He was recently sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years.

One hour later John Stanners shot and instantly killed his mistress, Mrs. Elizabeth Cleveland, in her saloon at No. 1021 Clark street. Jealousy was the cause, and Mrs. Cleveland had just returned home, as Stanners supposed, from a visit to his rival, a saloonkeeper named Murphy. The murder was as wanton and atrocious as any that ever occurred in the city, but Stanners made a strong plea that the shooting was accidental. Dec. 10 he was found guilty and his punishment fixed by the jury at twenty years in the penitentiary.

An hour or two later the same evening, Officer Patrick H. O'Brien was mortally wounded, and Officer James Ray slightly wounded in the head, by shots fired through a door in a shanty in the rear of No. 85 Rebecca street, by a young thug named Tom Cahill. Officer Ray had arrested Cahill for disorderly conduct, and Officer Dixon, but, slipping out of his coat, young Cahill escaped into the house, and barred the door. The shooting was done by him while a detachment of police under Capt. O'Donnell were attempting to force an entrance to the house for the purpose of rearresting him. Cahill is shortly to be brought to trial.

OFFICER CROWLEY.

Aug. 2 Officer Daniel Crowley, of the West Madison Street Station, died at his home, No. 94 Milton street, from blood-poisoning, resulting from a very severe wound in the right thigh, inflicted by a murderous thug named Edward Kelley, who is now serving his sentence of five years in the penitentiary. On the evening of July 25 Crowley was on his way to the station with Minnie Daley, a street-walker charged with larceny, when they met Kelley and a man named Jones at the corner of Halsted and Quincy streets. The former tripped Minnie, and when Crowley remonstrated with him he drew a revolver and fired without a word of warning.

Aug. 13 John Burnsey, alias Fisher, killed James Corrigan by striking him on the head with a piece of fence-board in a street brawl at the corner of Oakley and Twenty-first streets. No indictment was ever returned.

THE GREEN-EYED MONSTER.

At dawn Aug. 21 Thomas H. Lowerre was shot and instantly killed by James B. Duncan, with whom he boarded, in the upper stories of No. 315 Wabash avenue. Lowerre, it is said by Duncan, a puny and sickly little man, died several days subsequently in a cell at the Armory of injuries sustained in the encounter with his victim.

Marie Bojera, a young woman lodging temporarily with a family named Mix at No. 6 North Clark street, died late Sunday evening, Sept. 11, of a criminal abortion committed upon her by Dr. H. B. Upton, who fled the city at once, and has never since been heard of.

Wednesday, Sept. 21, Chief O'Donnell, by finding the body of the murdered woman in the woods alongside the Waldheim Cemetery road, succeeded in proving up a case of wife murder against Arthur Benj Stern. The case attracted considerable attention both at the time and in November last, when Stern was brought to trial. A mere bluff on his attorney succeeded in dividing the jury on the question of his sanity, and the case will therefore have to be gone over once again.

Sept. 19 John Henry Mabak, alias Monroe, the proprietor of a concert saloon at No. 470 Clark street, shot and killed William H. Crandell, who had entered the place drunk with the intention of punishing the proprietress, who had put upon his mistress, a cyprian frequenter of the saloon. The Coroner's jury discharged Mahak on the ground that he fired in self-defense.

Sept. 26 John Kaskopp, a saloonkeeper at No. 1617 Clark street, was struck on the head with a brick thrown by William Jordan, and was so badly injured thereby that he died the following morning. Jordan pleaded guilty to manslaughter, and was given fifteen years in the penitentiary.

Closely following this tragedy came the death of John Billow, an aged soap-peddler at No. 304 Clybourn avenue, who died of injuries received in an encounter Sunday, Sept. 25, with Matt Peltz and William Kelley. The case has not yet been tried.

Oct. 22, Mrs. Nathaniel Hastins, of Hyde Park, died at the County Hospital, of complications from a bullet-wound in her side fired from a pistol in her own hand. Sept. 27 she had trouble with a boarder named Thomas Worthington, a worthless fellow, who had just been released from the House of Correction, and had armed herself with a revolver for the purpose of driving him off the premises. As she was about to fire her husband seized her hand, causing the bullet to penetrate her side. Hastins alleged that it was accidental, but prior to his death she made a statement that it was intentionally caused her to shoot herself. Haskins acted in so unbecoming a manner that the Coroner's jury really thought him guilty, but the grand jury failed to find an indictment against him.

THE DEADLY BILLIARD-CUE.

Sunday Oct. 30 in a fight between four young men over a game of pool in a saloon at No. 84 Milwaukee avenue, Anton Gunderson was fatally injured about the head with a billiard-cue in the hands of Gilbert Arquedo, a boy many very well known to the police. The trial is set for the present term of the Criminal Court.

Nov. 9 Horace Banyon, of No. 147 West Washington street, fired the contents of a revolver at Franklin C. Hunt during a quarrel, the wound's a of a criminal abortion committed upon her by Dr. H. B. Upton, who fled the city at once, and has never since been heard of.

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SAFE
Yet the DIEBOLD Safes guard greater values than are the Bonds which represent the debt of the country.

Scotty's Farewell---Dead Broke, but Gritty, He Issues a Card Before Leaving Town.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Tombstone Nugget, of a recent date, contained the following, which is characteristic of the country:

A CARD.

"I propose to leave town today, and I want it distinctly understood that I am not leaving it though four of my friends who have threatened my life. If they want to get to me they can do so before I leave. I am going for the reason that I am so far in debt that I do not feel I will be able to play even in this place. I wish the friends that I owe to understand that I will pay them all. SCOTTY."

"Scotty," the subscriber to the above, is a Canadian, who has been out in the West for a number of years, and is well known to become fascinated through Bert Wednesday, homeward bound in response to a letter from his aged mother, which so worked on his feelings that he could no longer restrain the desire to see the old lady. From a private letter of which we were favored when the letter referred to was received, some facts regarding his history were obtained by the Evening Star. "Scotty" read the letter from his mother to this gentleman, which made him feel like a child. Hardened as he had become from his long association with the rough and reckless characters of the border and mining towns, his old mother's words touched him to the heart, and moved him as a weak arrested by an enemy bowled at his heels could have done.

"Scotty's" true name is known to no one in the West, as he has always carefully concealed it, going only by the name of "Scotty." It is known, however, that he comes of a family of wealth and high station in the provinces, and when quite young started out to seek his fortune in the land of gold and romance. He is a man of undaunted nerve, and has always held his own in the many affairs in which he has been involved; a crack shot, a bold rider, reckless gambler, and fearless as a lion, his name is a terror to the "bad men" of Arizona. He is interested in several paying mines near Tombstone, but just now is down on his luck, owing to badly having at the faro table. It is said that in one night he lost $18,000 at the Oriental saloon bank in Tombstone. He will spend a few months with his family, and then return to work his mines and get even. No one responded to the invitation to be present in the above card before his departure.

Correspondence to Moody and Sankey.

To the Editor of the Missionary Museum.

There appeared in the Standard, some days ago, a letter in which the writer mentioned a report that Messrs. Moody and Sankey, while publicly making the question of money, were in the habit of making very strict stipulations privately as to pecuniary remuneration, and that in one case as much as $700 a month had been demanded by them. Many false statements have been circulated about these gentlemen, and that even after they had been again and again contradicted; and it was thought by the friends of Messrs. Moody and Sankey here that that statement about the $700 a month was absurd as not to need contradiction or reply. As, however, a number of inquiries have been made at me with regard to the statement in question, I take the liberty of writing to you about the matter. I am in a circumstance to know fully all Mr. Moody and Sankey's affairs, and I can distinctly assert that they not only do not make such exorbitant demands as those mentioned in the letter referred to, but they never, either in public or in private, make any stipulation whatever about pecuniary matters. Further, I may say that, though I have been in as close relation with them, perhaps, as another person, I have never known them in words drop the slightest hint of a desire for money pay, or in conduct do anything that could be construed into such a hint.

How He Got It Back Again.

London Truth.

A short time ago a husband bated his wife out of her carriage on their return from a fashionable dinner. Were she laid down the Coming bag, the bouquet with its rare grass, the tiny diamond of Persia, the elaborate dinner-card, and the latest device in arm bows, be promptly brought forth from his pocket the fin-de-siècle dog-toy, which he thought was intended for a dressier fashion. His wife knew better, but she could have done.

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A prominent politician and active journalist, Mr. George L. Graham, connected with the Philadelphia Sunday Mirror, who, by using the great German remedy, Dr. Jacobs Oil, was cured of a troublesome cast of rheumatism, contracted during the war. His testimonial, which is given in full, and covers a long statement with---"millions who are afflicted with that complaint is it worth its weight in gold."

COMMERCIAL.

The following shows the shipments of provisions from Chicago for the period stated. The weights are gross:

	Week Ending Dec. 17.	Week Ending Dec. 24.	Week Ending Dec. 31.
Pork, bbls	1,000	1,000	1,000
Lard, lbs	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Meats, lbs	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Bacon, lbs	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Shoulders, lbs	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

The exports of provisions from the seaboard for the week ending Dec. 17 included 6,000 bbls pork, 5,186 bbls beef, 8,181,689 lbs lard, 15,700,000 lbs hog meat, 2,800,511 lbs cheese, and 202,810 lbs tallow.

The following were the exports from the seaboard from Nov. 1 to Dec. 17:

	Same time 1880.	Same time 1881.	Increase.
Pork, lbs	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Beef, lbs	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Lard, lbs	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000

The following was the distribution of the exports of flour, wheat, and corn for the week ending Dec. 17 from Montreal, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans:

To	Flour, Bbls.	Wheat, Bush.	Corn, Bush.
United Kingdom	47,000	65,000	64,000
Continent	1,000	5,000	30,000
South and Central America	14,000	1,000	1,000
West Indies	1,000	.....	1,000
B. N. A. Colonies	13,000	.....	2,000
Other countries	.....	.....	.....
Totals	76,000	70,000	98,000

The shipments were made from the different ports as follows:

From	Flour, Bbls.	Wheat, Bush.	Corn, Bush.
New York	47,000	65,000	64,000
Boston	1,000	5,000	30,000
Portland	13,000	.....	2,000
Montreal	14,000	1,000	1,000
Philadelphia	1,000	.....	.....
Baltimore	1,000	.....	.....
New Orleans	.....	.....	1,000
Totals	76,000	70,000	98,000
Previous week	74,000	64,000	64,000
Two weeks previous	67,000	1,000,000	64,000
Corresponding week, 1880	68,000	1,000,000	64,000

The New York Produce Exchange Weekly says: It is believed that a very considerable part of the wheat stock at seaboard ports is in poor condition, resulting from ripe unseasonably mild temperature, accompanied by a damp atmosphere.

There are contradictory reports in circulation in regard to the French crops, including one that the crop is turning out better than had been expected, with 16,000,000 bushels less foreign wheat required than had been estimated, and another that the crop is 24,000,000 bushels less than had been expected, with 16,000,000 bushels more foreign wheat required.

Several shippers to French ports have cables stating that the French wheat crop is turning out larger than the early estimates.

The latest postal advices from South Russia give less favorable accounts of the outcome of the cereal crops, the final result being an abundance of straw with deficient yield. This scarcity is attributed to the unfavorable weather during the blooming. These reports are confirmed by the diminished movement by rail in Southwest Russia. The number of cars arriving daily at Odessa during September was 800, against 200 daily in October. There has been a decrease also in the movement to Kralsberg. The export movement from South Russian ports has recently been more active. This is indicated by latest report of vessels passing the Dardenelles of 110 vessels, most of them, however, small crafts, destined to the main to Mediterranean ports.

CITIZEN SOLDIERS.

Tactical Quibbling.

Some people are born quibblers, and the National Guard is not without its share. Whenever a "smart Aleck" gets it into his head that he can drill, and an opportunity is given him to show off, he generally disgusts his catechiser and the audience by refusing to comply with certain commands, standing like a stick until the embarrassed instructor has fished about for a reasonable excuse, which he seldom finds, and a question of tactics or tactical omission is raised, making a hero out of the smart recruit. When a self-appointed critic witnesses a faultless drill and fails to find any glaring mistakes he sometimes also his military knowledge by resorting to pettifogging. Last week and the week before three or four columns were taken up by an Eastern military paper in replying to quibbles raised by an officer of the National Guard in Kentucky. Most of the points under discussion were upon omissions in tactics, few of them of any importance, and nearly all involving simply individual opinion and version of the paragraphs in the text-book. An individual drill took place in one of the companies of the First Regiment a few weeks ago, in which all the judges were nonplussed by a private who, when the command "right-hand salute" was given, in the school of the soldier, retained his hand in the position of the second motion, like a statue, and no amount of persuasion could induce him to lower it. The spectators were reminded of an automaton which had run down. It was in due time discovered that the instructor had not returned the salute, and before the drill was resumed the Colonel in moral Union compiled his tactics he evidently paid the opinion that his book was to go into the hands of fairly intelligent men, and although all his movements are explained with considerable minuteness, he could not foreclose

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

J. S. GIBBS, of St. Louis, is at the Tremont.

W. D. FARNHAM, of New York, is at the Palmer.

DR. D. W. DAY, of Eau Claire, Wis., is at the Tremont.

J. A. PERKINS, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., is at the Tremont.

MISS S. LAWRENCE, of Indianapolis, is at the Sherman.

W. D. L. MASON, of London, England, is at the Sherman.

LEWIS E. FULLER, of Buena Vista, Colo., is at the Pacific.

CHARLES F. LOSILLARD Jr., of New York, is at the Palmer.

D. M. MACMARRIN, of Amsterdam, N. Y., is at the Palmer.

JOHN B. KIRK and family, of Evanston, are at the Leland.

E. P. SHAW, of Dixon, Ill., Canal Commissioner, is at the Pacific.

J. P. WILSON and J. H. Conkey, of Minneapolis, Minn., are at the Palmer.

A. L. DULANEY, of Marshall, Ill., Penitentiary Commissioner, is at the Pacific.

MR. AND MRS. G. W. DAVIDSON, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., are at the Tremont.

H. D. BARRETT, of Springfield, Ill., Secretary of State of Illinois, is at the Pacific.

E. H. H. CLARK, General Manager of the Union Pacific Railroad, is at the Palmer.

A. D. CLARK, General Purchasing Agent of the Union Pacific Railroad, is at the Palmer.

L. H. CLARK, Chief Engineer of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, is at the Sherman.

C. W. COULDOCK, Miss Sydney Cowell, and E. M. Bateman of the Madison Square company, are at the Sherman.

MR. G. F. MCINTYRE, who has been connected with the boot and shoe trade of this city for the past twenty-two years, has retired from the firm of H. D. Wells & Co. to take a rest.

MISS EFFIE SLAUGHTER, Mrs. Sol Smith, Miss Flora Livingstone, Miss Mary J. Rivers, Frank Frayne, Gustave Levick, and Charles Hosmer, of the "Hazel Kirke" company, are at the Sherman.

HARRY ROHAHAN, an old woman living at No. 124 Hamilton street, attempted to cross Monroe street, near Dearborn, but, being slightly under the influence of liquor, got under the feet of a moving team and was injured internally. She was taken home.

HARLY yesterday morning a satin cloak which had been stolen from the residence of Pablo Morgan, 68 West Washington street, was found in the yard at the corner of Ada and Washington streets, where it had been thrown over the fence by the thieves. The value of the garment is $75.

NO COUNCIL meeting was held last night, owing to the non-appearance of a quorum. There were Aldermen present—Sanders, Appleton, Harvey, Fosier, Watkins, Wetherell, Burke, Sherman, Culverson, Hildreth, Riordan, Bond, Burley, and Hoff. A motion to adjourn until Thursday evening was carried.

M. D. ROSENBACH, a West Randolph-street peddler, was arrested yesterday and booked at the Harrison Station, charged with receiving stolen property knowing what it was. The property in question is a cheap silver watch which formerly belonged to Walter Dick, of No. 89 South Morgan street.

AT about 9 o'clock Thursday evening last a gentleman belonging to the Burlington Railroad fell from a light colored vest and dark cost and pantaloons and a dark coat and dark felt hat jump into the lake from the breakwater at the foot of Harrison street. A search for the body was made, but without success.

MISS JENNIE LOVETT, of No. 73 Ogden place, reported to the Lake street police station last night that she had lost a pocket-book—a near State street yesterday afternoon she pulled from her bosom with her handkerchief. A package containing one check for $600, one for $400, and $65 in bills, and checks and bills payable to Miss Lovett and her self if after that.

RICHARD KIERNEY of No. 747 Fulton street, was thrown from his buggy in front of No. 564 West Lake street yesterday afternoon by a runaway horse. Pulliar upon his head on the edge of the sidewalk, the gentleman received a severe contusion over the right eye and a deep cut four inches in length under the right jaw. Dr. Avery says he will get well without difficulty.

FLORENCE GILBERT, a white woman employed as a chambermaid at a Clark street house of prostitution, committed suicide yesterday morning at her room, at No. 156 Fourth avenue, by taking a dose of morphine. She died at the Harrison station before life was extinct, but was then so far from earth that nothing could be done for her. The cause of her self-destruction is not known.

JUST before 10 o'clock last night footpads attacked Mr. George Bernet, of No. 138 West Congress street, on the way home. In spite of his desperate struggles to kill him he belabored them with a stout cane he carried, and his cries for assistance brought Officer Cook, of the Lake Street station, who fired five shots at them, and, as one of them acted out, he thinks one of the balls took effect.

THE noonday meeting in Lower Farwell Hall was conducted by Mr. John Currie, the Scotch evangelist, who spoke at length on the sin and folly of living without God in the world. The meeting was not quite as largely attended as in the past few days, but those who were present seemed in participating in the praying and speaking, there was no lack of the zeal and earnestness with which these gatherings are invariably marked.

ANDREW THOMPSON, who was run over last Sunday night at the corner of West Indiana and Elizabeth streets by a West Side street car, and had his head severely bruised in and three of his ribs so badly fractured that the jagged edges of the bone severed the lungs, died at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning at his home, No. 260 West Erie street. Coroner Hill held an inquest at 10 o'clock this morning at the West Chicago Avenue Station.

A DRUNKEN, ruffianly fellow named Martin Cunningham, who, when he is sober, follows loitering for a living, raised a disturbance near the corner of Jefferson and Van Buren streets last night, and was taken to the station in a wagon was called. The fellow resisted arrest, broke the lantern on the wagon, and made things uncomfortable all around. He was finally landed at the station, where he made an ineffectual attempt to assault Lieut. Lawless. He is charged with disorderly conduct.

FRANK TARBOX, the Bloomington horse-trader who amused himself while on a visit to this city a few days ago in assisting a kindred spirit named James Forbes to "do up" one A. D. Hough, of No. 6 Prairie avenue, and who was arrested by Officer Shersbourne by the use of cards and dice, was arrested yesterday by Detective Hallsebee. After the "trick" aforesaid had been successfully turned, Tarbox left the city and went to his rural home, and returned to find him police looking for him.

A NEIGHBORLY dispute came near putting an end to one of the parties yesterday. About 2 o'clock Anton Herdy, of No. 46 Burling street, had a little difficulty with Mrs. Keane, who lives on the adjoining premises, No. 48, and during the melee struck her down. Mrs. Keane's sons, John and Timothy, aged respectively 18 and 20 years, who chanced to witness the act, drew their pocket knives, and, despite the efforts of Herdy's wife, entered the premises, and Herdy rather scarcely about the head. They made their escape after the assault. Herdy's injuries consist of five ugly cuts, most of which are in the face. They are not considered dangerous.

LEWIS WIENEMUNDER, of No. 61 Nebraska street, while waiting Sunday evening with his best girl at the corner of Loomis and West Twelfth streets a band of young hoodlums who, being partially intoxicated, were noisy and quarrelsome. One of the gang, a young fellow named Louis Cohn, who lives on Hastings street, began to abuse the Wienemunder boys without provocation, and finally drew his pocket-knife and stabbed Lewis, the elder of the two, on the left hand and cut him across the back of the hand. The wounds, though not serious, necessitated medical attendance, and still Wienemunder refused to consent that his assailant should be arrested.

AT about 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning a man named Tatton, a carriage-trimmer, formerly in the employ of C. P. Kimball & Co., residing at No. 1 Sheridan street and Wabash avenue, shot himself in the forehead with a 32-calibre revolver, and fell dead. He had been out of work for the past three weeks, and was apparently stopping with a friend named Hopper, Tatton, who lives at No. 49 Twelfth court. He was in a comparatively destitute condition, and so far as is known had no relatives in this city—two facts which probably led to his self-destruction. A document found on his person and headed "Our Secret Government, and Some of the Features Recommending It to a Liberty-Loving People," suggested that Mr. Tatton was in some measure what is commonly known as a crank.

REV. J. H. CHAMBERS, formerly of New York, now of Chicago, was in the city yesterday on his way to Crawford County, in this State, where he will deliver a series of scientific lectures under the auspices of the Temperance Alliance, which has established a chain of lecture stations for the entertainment of Crawford. Dr. Cadeaux claims to be the first physician on the continent who publicly demonstrated by chemical experiments that alcohol is not a food, not a medicine, and that it is not a stimulant. The Doctor will lecture in Chicago on his return from Ontario about the last week in January, and will also lecture in the Plymouth Church course in Brooklyn. Rev. H. W. Beecher, who is their own lecturer, has kindly consented to be present and entertain the Doctor.

A. P. CHRISTENSEN, a 35-year-old man who claims to be a Jew tailor, was arrested and locked up at the West Madison Street Station yesterday on a warrant charging him with having committed bigamy by marrying Caroline Jacobson, of No. 1 Prairie avenue, and wife of Henry Jacobson, of Jacobson & Co., clothiers, of this city, and Mrs. Christensen was arrested yesterday by Detective Hallsebee. After the "trick" aforesaid had been successfully turned, Tarbox left the city and went to his rural home, and returned to find him police looking for him.

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